Machinery, Hardware, &c.

MURPHY & BOYD, Machinists and Engineers, and manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., &c.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP, Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago. MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY. Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning. W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors. J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER —AND— SEPARATOR, L. A. BEEBE, PROPRIETOR, Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois. This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day. Prices from $150 to $175, according to style. All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

CAUTION.—Whereas, GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from their shop to that of N. S. Bouton, most villainously and wrongfully misrepresented me, and advertised to sell my Corn Sheller and Separator under the style of Reading's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator. I hereby caution and warn all persons from purchasing the said machines of them, as they have no right to manufacture or sell them, and all persons infringing upon the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers! In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves. DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels. DOANE'S HEAD ROUNDING MACHINE, for all kinds of Heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant. W. H. DOANE.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

MARSHAL'S SALE.—District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois. [illegible] J. R. JONES, U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. By GEO. L. WEBB, Deputy. Chicago, April 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S. [illegible] HIRAM F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jeoram Atkins, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1860, executed and delivered to me, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust, [illegible] CHARLES A. GREGORY, Trustee.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861. NUMBER 241.

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Editors and Proprietors: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WM. BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Address "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY.

Hereafter our subscribers and persons who send us bills of the rejected Illinois and Wisconsin Banks will be credited for what they are worth in this city. We regret as much as they can that we are obliged to make this announcement, but it is the only course that is left us.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the City of Chicago are requested to meet at the places hereinafter designated, in their respective Wards, on Friday the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the selection of delegates to a Convention, to be held at the Recorder's Court Room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next municipal election.

At such primary meetings, they are requested to vote for candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards, and also to appoint a Ward Committee of five, to act until the next Republican City Convention—and report the same to the Convention.

The Primary Meetings will be called to order and presided over by the members of the Ward Committees, as follows:

1st Ward—C. B. Farwell, F. Schlund, L. C. P. Freer, Carlos Haven.
2d Ward—C. L. Wilson, U. R. Hawley, Geo. W. Gage, Theo. Hartmann, I. L. Milliken.
3d Ward—Geo. A. Flagg, Wm. Murray, A. D. Titsworth, A. Garrison, M. Hemrick.
4th Ward—L. Lamperts, John Raber, H. Frank, Wm Justice, O. H. Salisbury.
5th Ward—A. Akin, W. A. Groves, Geo. P. Hansen, Chas. Ippel, C. N. Holden.
6th Ward—D. C. Ferguson, Reuben Taylor, Jno. Anderson, G. Leverenz, Wm. Wayman.
7th Ward—A. C. Hesing, L. Brentano, E. Anthony, Neils Peterson, I. Brosch.
8th Ward—Geo. Schneider, M. D. Ogden, C. Hill, E. C. Larned, Iver Lawson.
9th Ward—A. C. Coventry, H. Kreisman, N. Jackson, E. Rawson.
10th Ward—Lewis Dodge, C. F. Hopkinson, Jno. Kinstein, O. S. Merrick, Chas. Rietz.

The election shall be kept open until 8 o'clock P. M. of said day. The Delegates are appointed as follows: One for each one hundred Republican voters at the Presidential election, and one for each fraction of two-thirds of that number, as follows:

	Vote.	Delegates.
1st Ward	1284	13
2d "	1249	12
3d "	812	8
4th "	551	6
5th "	1423	14
6th "	1668	17
7th "	1581	15
8th "	752	7
9th "	440	4
10th "	991	10

The places for holding the primary meetings for the several Wards will be as follows:

First Ward—Orient House.
Second Ward—386 State street.
Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
Fourth Ward—Armory.
Fifth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets.
Sixth Ward—West Market Hall.
Seventh Ward—Frederick Pullmann's, corner Division and Wells streets.
Eighth Ward—North Market Hall.
Ninth Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie streets.
Tenth Ward—Chas. Lint's, corner Twelfth and Union streets.

JOHN L. WILSON, E. HANSON, JOHN C. MILLER, JACOB REHM, GEO. W. NOBLE, CHARLES LIEB. City Central Committee.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The argument which we publish elsewhere on the constitutionality of the new city charter, and the validity of the election to be held thereunder one week from to-day, will be deemed conclusive by all fair minded men. The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Gallatin county, there cited, knocks the special pleading of the *Democrat* into flinders, and assures all parties that if any litigation shall grow out of the election, it will result in the prompt affirmation of the charter, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, by the same Court, whose present Chief Justice delivered the opinion from which the quotations are made. We learn also that the Attorney of the Sewerage Board has, at the request of the Commissioners, prepared an exhaustive legal opinion, covering the whole ground in controversy, in which the constitutionality of the charter and the validity of the election next Tuesday are affirmed in the most positive manner. The gentleman who is responsible for this opinion is the newly-appointed U. S. District Attorney.

The only surprising circumstance in the case is that any one should have doubted the legality of the coming election, except those who hope to hold city offices the ensuing year in spite of the people. It now becomes a question of immediate interest, who shall carry on the municipal government the ensuing year. We have heretofore urged the necessity of holding a Republican Convention and nominating a full ticket to be voted for next Tuesday, unless we are ready to acknowledge the Republican party impotent and beaten in advance. We again urge that the Committee, in whose hands the interests of the party are intrusted, issue their call for a Convention. Events are rapidly tending to the conclusion that there is henceforth to be a GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, unless the people, by their own supineness, shall refuse to have one. The momentous issue is in the hands of the American citizens. They can sustain their own Constitution, they can maintain the supremacy of their own flag, they can put down the accursed treason which has well nigh ruined their country—or they can do the opposite. There is no better time for the people of Chicago to express an opinion on these prodigious questions than now. The result of Tuesday's election will be waited for with the profoundest interest all over the land, as the first popular verdict on the vigorous policy adopted by the government at Washington. Let this issue be fairly made, and we shall have no fear of the result.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have been placed in possession of the official call of the Republican City Committee, for a Convention to be held on Saturday next to nominate candidates for city officers, which will be found in another part of this paper.

HOW IT HAPPENS.

"How do you manage to keep up the interest of your dispatches?" said one of the editors of this paper, when lately in Washington, to a reporter for the New York press. "Easy enough," was the reply. "We invent a story to-day and contradict it to-morrow; and thus the pot is kept all the while bubbling." What was intended as a bit of *persiflage*, is unfortunately too true, as our Associated Press dispatches, culled mainly from the special telegraphic correspondence of the New York journals, from day to day are proving. We would be glad to avoid the necessity of putting their guesses and fictions into circulation in the West; but we have not the means of distinguishing the true from the false in what is sent over the wires, and as the appetite of the public for news is excited to the last degree of avidity, we are compelled to print all that comes, and permit our readers to take it, each with the grains of allowance necessary to his digestion.

The truth is, and every day makes it clearer, that the Cabinet is determined to keep its own secrets, and that the lively gentlemen who "do the sensation items" for the metropolitan papers are just as profoundly ignorant of what is doing or intended as the wires over which their dispatches are sent. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are engaged in graver matters, and their success depends upon the secrecy with which their deliberations and resolves are guarded. Possibly, however, Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward, or Mr. Cameron and Mr. Welles daily unbosom themselves to the *Times* man and *Herald* man; but until the *Times* and *Herald* agree in their statements of fact, unsophisticated people hereaway will be quite content to believe that the members of the Cabinet have the reticence which becomes their grave and responsible posts. We have no doubt that they are doing, with the means at their disposal, all that the situation demands; and we are content to await the results of their action. At all events, we are not silly enough to quarrel with them on the strength of statements of men no deeper in their secrets than we are ourselves—a bit of philosophy which we cannot too strongly recommend to our impatient readers.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

It is one of the most noticeable things in the despatches from the seat of war—the altered tone which the confederated scoundrels hold toward the North. Lately they were to "carry the war into Africa, march upon Washington, spend their first winter in Philadelphia, their next in New York and their third in Boston," &c., &c. That was when secession went on and Uncle Sam was snubbed with impunity. But latterly they see a wicked light in the old fellow's eyes, and now they declare their intention to "*resist* to the bitter end," to "die defending their altars, their niggers and their homes," and to do various other unpleasant and dangerous things, if the Government marches down upon them. We are not disappointed. Let the Administration put forth the power at its command, and sixty days would not elapse before the most ferocious of these Bobadils would be willing to make affidavit that they have been for the Union all the while, and that their warlike demonstrations were only a highly flavored joke, to which no attention should be paid. They want to know who struck Billy Patterson. Will Mr. Lincoln point out the man who did it?

SURGEON OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

Dr. RALPH N. ISHAM, of this city, will be named as Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, in place of Prof. Brainard. Dr. Isham, is, we believe, a Professor in the Medical Department of the Lind University. He is a well educated physician, who will creditably discharge the duties of the place; and his appointment will doubtless give general satisfaction, though there are many who will regret that some one of our older physicians, Dr. Freer, or Dr. H. A. Johnson, was not selected for the important trust.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.

The official vote for Governor of Rhode Island is as follows:

Sprague....11,844 Smith....10,200 Scat.....143

Sprague over Smith, 1,644—over all, 1,501. Last year Sprague's majority was 1,460.

The majority for Sheffield, Conservative Republican, for Congress in the Eastern District, is 342; and for Browne, Conservative Union Democrat, in the Western District, is 555 instead of 1200, as before reported.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Buckingham's majority in Connecticut is full 2000. The Members of Congress stand as before reported—two Republicans and two Democrats. The Senate has 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the House is Republican by nearly two to one.

WISCONSIN.

The following are the reported majorities in the counties named for the Supreme Judge, being all from which we have any reports:

Cole's maj.		Knowlton's maj.	
Jackson	500	Ozaukee	1,000
Racine	1,200	Rock	1,000
Brown	1,600	Dodge	2,200
Winnebago	3,000	Waukesha	300
Dane	1,000	Walworth	800
Sauk	2,000	Jefferson	1,000
Milwaukee	500	Lafayette	600
Grant	3,000	Washington	1,700
Calumet	1,000	Columbia	500
Kenosha	500	Crawford	300
Iowa	800	Waushara	300
Grant	3,000	Green	1,400
Fond du Lac	1,000	Marquette	600
Green Lake	200	Juneau	500
Outagamie	500		
Sheboygan	500	Total	11,300
Total	19,800		

Cole ahead 8,500. If there be any reliance on the above reports, Cole is elected by a large majority.

ILLINOIS.

MCHENRY CO.—The new Board of Supervisors stands, 12 Republicans to 5 Democrats—same as last year.

SANGAMON CO.—The Board of Supervisors of Sangamon county is politically divided 10 Republicans to 12 Democrats.

PIKE CO.—The Republicans carried Pittsfield and Perry on Tuesday of last week.

WARREN CO.—The Board of Supervisors consists of 9 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

DUPAGE.—Naperville, Lisle and Milton elected Republican Supervisors, on Tuesday last. These are the only towns heard from.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The *Times* and other Disunion prints are shouting over a Democratic victory in St. Paul. The fact that St. Paul has always been a Democratic city, and generally by a larger majority than that obtained this spring, ought to somewhat modify their exultation.

From Washington.

[Telegraphic Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

Lieut. Talbot, the special messenger of Major Anderson, arrived here early this morning. He was immediately taken to the White House by Secretary Cameron. The information he brought induced the President to convene an extra Cabinet meeting, which remained in session for nearly two hours. Nothing has yet transpired as to the precise character of the dispatches.

Much significance is justly attributed to the failure of a number of members of the Virginia Legislature, who came here to urge a continuation of the present military *status* of the South, to obtain satisfactory assurances at an interview they had with the President last evening.

Mr. Segar, one of their number, openly declared this morning that they could do nothing with the Executive, and that the country was on the brink of civil war.

The arguments before the Naval court martial in the case of Commodore Armstrong, were concluded this morning by the well known criminal pleader, P. Phelps, of this city, with a brilliant effort in behalf of the accused.

The trial has been one of the most remarkable on record. It was a most touching sight to see thirteen Commodores in the navy, none of whom had seen less than forty years service, and all of whom had fought and bled in the defense of the stars and stripes, set in judgment over one who, after a spotless career of over fifty-two years, was now arraigned upon the charge of cowardice and treason.

The result of the trial will probably be known on Monday.

The sloop-of-war Pawnee left the Washington navy yard for Norfolk at 8 P. M. She sailed with sealed orders, and her officers and men are utterly ignorant as to their ultimate destination. She carries eight nine inch Paixhan guns, two twelve pounders and a hundred and ninety men. She was put in perfect fighting trim before starting.

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, dined with the Southern Commissioners yesterday. He is about leaving for the South.

Marshal Sands and Gov. Dennison, and Attorney General Wolcott, arrived here this morning. The former two will urge Col. Swain as a proper successor to Judge McLean. They will find that the President's old friend, Judge Logan of Illinois, stands most in their way.

The name of Secretary Chase is also connected with the same position by some of his Ohio friends. But I do not think that he has the slightest desire to be placed on the bench.

Tom Corwin returned here last night; he will embark next week from New York on a Government vessel. The Mexican Government has tendered him an escort from Vera Cruz to the Capital.

From Pensacola.

From the Warrington correspondence of the Pensacola *Observer* of the 28th, we have the subjoined extracts:

The Wyandotte created some stir on yesterday by her movements; she steamed up and went out to the Sabine and St. Louis off the bar, the latter hoisted sail soon afterward; the Wyandotte returned, went up to the Navy Yard, left there soon afterward and proceeded to Pensacola. It appears that provisions over at Fort Pickens are not so very plentiful as was said to be the case. Anderson's fate seems to be pursuing Slemmer.

Col. Clayton of the Alabama regiment formerly, now of the Confederate States, generously donated the man who lost his arm, one hundred dollars.

A man was shot at the Redoubt last night, in attempting to pass the sentry without the countersign. He died soon afterward. No blame is attached to the sentry, as he only performed his duty. The deceased was a member of the Red Eagle Company.

The steamer Kate Dale from Mobile, arrived here this morning with a large quantity of provisions, five hundred stand of arms, and 200,000 ball cartridges from Mount Vernon Arsenal, in charge of our gallant townsman, Lieut. R. L. Sweetman.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 28th, gives the following:

Capt. Ben Lane Posey of the "Red Eagles," arrived at 6½ o'clock this morning from Warrington, Fla., having left there yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. We gather from him the following items:

That he left there thirteen companies, numbering in the aggregate about 1000 men. Eleven of these companies are from Alabama, one from Atlanta, Ga., and one from Milton, Fla. He informs us that ten companies of Alabama troops have gone into the service of the Confederate States, his company being one of them.

Capt. Posey returns to-morrow, and will, in the meantime, receive new recruits for his company.

Capt. P. has command of the "Redoubt," a very pretty little fort, 1000 yards in the rear of Barrancas. It is now, he tells us, the strategic point of Pensacola, and upon it depends, in a large measure, the safety of all the rest of the mainland posts, as it defends their inland approach in case of an attack in the rear.

A letter appears in *The Montgomery Mail* of Saturday last from a correspondent just returned from Pensacola. We make the following extracts:

The most stirring incident of the past few days was the capture, on the night of the 26th inst., of the schooner Carry by Capt. Steedman, of the Wilcox True Blues. The schooner, taking advantage of the shadows of night, was trying, against orders, to convey coal and supplies clandestinely to the ship Wyandotte, for the use of the United States fleet. The officer in command getting wind of her mission, ordered Capt. Steedman to proceed with a detail of men from his company, and, if possible, intercept her. The gallant young captain, procuring an open boat, made chase, and, after some difficulty in finding her, succeeded in capturing her almost under the very bows of the Wyandotte, and proudly bore her back as the *first prize* of the new Confederacy.

Another noted "Institution" connected with the military arrangements below, is a very diminutive steamer used for patroling the bay, to prevent supplies reaching the enemy. Some of the boys have dubbed her the "Wild Cat," and manned with a detachment of volunteers, it is interesting to watch her as bird-like she sends o'er the dark blue waters, now stopping and dallying about the Wyandotte, as if coaxing her for a fight, now eccentric, breaking away and running close to the walls of Fort Pickens, seeming to say to her, "Take a pop if you want to," and then, apparently emboldened with her success, dashing out beyond Pickens, and with a sort of dare devil effrontery, making the circuit of the fleet, and may be overhauling some suspected craft, under guns, a single broadside of which would blow her to atoms. She is the terror of the few bad men on that part of the coast whose cupidity or treachery leads them to carry on an illicit traffic with our enemies. As the germ of the Navy of the new Republic—"long may she wave!"

THE CITY.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.—There was no quorum last night. Present, Aldermen Marshall, Kennedy, Hubbard, Frindiville, Perkins and Bottsford.

GONE.—The colored man Hayes, the wretched stool pigeon used by Marshal Jones to betray his colored brethren, has left the city. He borrowed a team at Cicero and left for parts unknown.

MISS HELEN M. DRESSER.—This young lady lecturer who has been before the public for two years past, and in that time delivered several hundred lectures, with great acceptance is to lecture at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening next. Subject, "Life, character, and designs of Brigham Young."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The sixth regular monthly concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place in Bryan Hall on Saturday, April 14th. The programme embraces the Overture to William Tell, by Rossini, and La Tirene, by Auber; also one of the most popular and pleasing symphonies by Mozart, No. 3, in E flat.

PRESENTATION—CHICAGO HIGHLAND GUARD.—This fine Company gave the ball of the season at their armory last Friday evening and a brilliant affair it was. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the presentation of a splendid tea service to Capt. McArthur, to whom the members of the Company are devotedly attached. The presentation was made by Ensign Maclean, in an eloquent speech. Captain McArthur responded in a short but feeling manner, thanking the members of the Company for their splendid and unexpected present.

This Company, with their gallant Captain, deserve the credit of the community—they have always been first to offer their services, when needed, and our citizens will remember the patriotic spirit displayed by them in offering their services to the General Government.

SALE OF THE WIGWAM.—The great Wigwam has become the property of Orrington Lunt, representing the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute. The price paid is $950, nearly three-fourths of which will be required to meet the outstanding liabilities on the building. The excess is to be divided between the charitable institutions named in the conditions of the agreement between the Building Committee and the city. This dividend is no large one, but it would have been larger far had the city authorities pursued a course in the matter that might justly have been expected of them. As it is, the Orphan Asylum and the Home of the Friendless get little or nothing, all due to petty official spite and illiberality. The building, by means of a total lack of completion has become the property of the owners of the real estate on which it stands. We learn it is contemplated to divide it up for business purposes.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—If any person doubts whether advertisements are read, let them consider such instances as that of an impudent trickster, whose advertisements in the daily papers of this city within the past fortnight have netted him from two to three hundred dollars, taken and swindled out of persons illy able to lose their $3 fee, but which latter sum will be no bad investment, either, if the experience bought leads them hereafter to keep clear of impudent quackeries of this nature. The fellow offered to teach pupils the art of painting upon glass in a certain number of lessons, and, as an additional inducement, advertised that after the pupils learned, if they gave satisfaction, he would give them $3 per day, and guarantee them employment for a year. The pupils were to pay him three dollars in advance.

The swindle was exposed last week in our columns, but not in season to save the from seventy-five to one hundred persons, chiefly ladies, who were victimised. The professor of the art of painting on glass found his humbug a trifle too transparent, and he vamosed on Saturday, leaving nothing behind but his guarantees. We pity the girls who were deluded, but advise one and all to be more careful next time. As to the scamp, he called himself Prof. Broadbent, which may or may not be his real name. The press of neighboring cities will do well to look out for him. It is a good rule to read advertisements, but it is a still better one to be careful to what extent you believe them, or any other man.

Recorder's Court.

Henry Bissel, *alias* Prescott, was convicted yesterday morning of larceny of a pair of horses and a wagon. He plead not guilty and insane. Upon the testimony of Drs. Brainard and Allen as to his sanity, the jury convicted and sentenced him one year in the penitentiary.

Louis Pfifer, an old habitue of the Criminal Courts, was convicted of larceny, and the value of the property fixed at $4. This saves Louis again from the Penitentiary, but gives him a [illegible]

CONFIDING MAN.—A young man, giving his name as Wyle D. Gaff, professing to be a younger brother of the Aurora Gaffs, recently went to Frankfort, Ind., where he purchased a tract of land on which to erect a distillery, and put a number of men to work at making wheelbarrows. In a time his creditors became clamorous for their pay, when he gave them a check for $2,000 on the Lafayette Branch Bank. The check was not honored, when, professing great indignation, he borrowed a horse to go to Lafayette to see about the matter. The next day the horse came back, but not Mr. Gaff.—[illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

INAUGURATION AND SPEECHES OF OFFICERS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Announcement of Committees.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade last evening was numerously attended, notwithstanding the stormy weather. The Board was called to order, President I. Y. Munn in the chair, at eight o'clock, and Mr. Munn immediately thereafter made a short valedictory address, thanking the members for their courtesy and numerous kindnesses toward him and the other officers during the past year. If they had erred in conducting the affairs of the Board, it was from an error of the judgment, not of the heart. He said, in conclusion that if the Board of Officers retired from their seats with a less number of enemies than they had when they entered upon their duties, they would rest perfectly satisfied. Mr. Munn then introduced Stephen Clary, Esq., the presiding officer elect, who spoke as follows:

MR. CLARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:—The fame of your organization is co-extensive with the Northwest. From the small beginnings of ten years since, you have grown to be a power among men, and your influence is felt and acknowledged by the whole community. In the astonishing changes that have occurred within the last quarter of a century, there is no more marked improvement than in the manner of doing the grain and produce business. The effectiveness of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are of recent origin. I well remember when in Buffalo and Cleveland (Chicago not being then thought of) no such organizations existed, and when a few sanguine individuals attempted to show their necessity they were treated as enthusiasts. Buffalo at length, through the liberality of one of her citizens, built an Exchange, and an impetus was given to trade that was marked and distinct. Cleveland soon after got up an organization, but its progress to usefulness was slow, Chicago followed, and like all her undertakings, gigantic results have attended.

The Preamble to your Rules and Regulations recites that, "Having a desire to advance the commercial character and promote the manufacturing interests of Chicago, and wishing to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city, acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and with a view to avoid and adjust, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which are apt to arise between individuals engaged in trade when they have no acknowledged rules to guide them, do agree," &c., &c.

How far we may have been successful in accomplishing the results here indicated, may be seen in our admirable system of inspection so happily inaugurated by Mr. Rumsey's administration, and so successfully continued under Mr. Munn; in the additions to our numbers of the manufacturers of Chicago, and the earnestness they feel in our success; in the few misunderstandings that occur among us, and the readiness with which all of our members look to an adjustment of occasional differences by the constituted authorities of the Board.

In October last the whole Northwest gave promise of a year of unusual thrift. The wheat crop had been harvested, and the corn was known to exceed that of any other year. A foreign demand was certain, and the most lively anticipations were indulged in. But the political disturbances that ensued came near involving us in common ruin. The clouds have not yet disappeared, and evil portents come to us on the wires of the telegraph.

In the event of a state of war at the South, and a consequent blockade, practically, of the mouth of the Mississippi, it may be expected that a vast trade will be carried on through Chicago of the products of the Southwest, and it is eminently proper that our organization shall give tone and direction to such a state of things. Happily we are too far removed from the scenes where the actual conflict must ensue, and while in one sense we may be the gainers, we can but deplore the seeming necessity of a resort to the arbitrament of the sword. But should such a state of things ensue, we of the Northwest must stand ready to throw our influence and our power upon the side of right. Organized bodies of men have power to make themselves felt, and of none in the Northwest will more be expected in the correct formation of public opinion in reference to questions of trade and commerce, than to the Board of Trade of Chicago.

Let every man, then, connected with this institution, inform himself fully, and be ready to act as circumstances require, in the eventful changes that may arise in the fitful future.

In reference to the affairs of our Board, I have no recommendations to make. The able report of the Board of Directors for the last year, is before you. It exhibits a flattering statement of the condition of our Treasury, and a succinct epitome of our doings as a Board.

It is to be hoped that the new Board may retire from office, at the end of their official year, leaving our affairs in as good a shape.

Our system of Grain Inspection I look upon as nearly perfect as circumstances will admit, and while the new Board may find from experience that it will be necessary to make some slight changes, it is to be hoped that no radical alterations will be made.

Mankind is fond of change; and new Boards of Directors, in all institutions, are desirous of making improvements upon the systems of those who have preceded them, and while there should be exercised a commendable spirit of improvement, it is to be hoped that no serious innovations will be made upon a system that has enlisted the profound attention and careful consideration of so many of our best members, and that stability and uniformity will be the rule of action.

Your Board of Directors, gentlemen, are your financial and business agents, and while they should generally consult your views in matters where there may be a variety of opinion, it is proper that you should support and sustain them when they do take action, in matters affecting the welfare of the institution. It is too often the case that a spirit of faction is fanned into great excitement by an opposition to some course that the Directors may have adopted, where they have given more time and attention to the subject than the whole Board are enabled to give. A case in point is the recent order of the old Board in relation to the tables. A visitor would have inferred from the spirit of the debate the other evening on this subject, that some great outrage had been perpetrated, while the result of the sale evinced that there were tables enough for all that wanted them.

Order is "Heavens first law." Without order in our proceedings we become an incongruous mass. Should any question arise during the ensuing year, as excitable as in the past, I have to request that in all discussions a courteous demeanor may be preserved, and a strict adherence to parliamentary rules observed. By a determination on the part of the presiding officer to preserve order, seconded by all good members, our deliberations may be preserved from contempt, and all questions decided in a proper manner.

I have been requested to call your attention to the "noise and confusion" of our meetings on 'Change. It is a delicate matter for me to dictate rules of deportment, and I have only to suggest that each member will not forget in his appearance at such times that he is supposed to be among gentlemen, and "govern himself accordingly."

You are all aware, gentlemen, that our daily meetings are designated by outsiders as a "bear garden," where men are "taken in and done for." I am happy to congratulate you upon the obvious improvement in that respect, and that the vacant places of many of our previous "short" operators are now filled by legitimate business men.

While there may be nothing legally wrong in the system that has prevailed among us to such an extent, of "shut" operations, the experience of the past five years has fully demonstrated that it is a dangerous business, and when carried out to its logical conclusion is sure to end in irretrievable ruin. I may be permitted to add that the promptness with which all such undertakings have been performed, is a marked feature, and while we see the lamentable proofs of its results all around us, is a proper subject for commendation.

It has been often remarked that in no place of equal business pretensions has such a high sense of honor prevailed, as among the merchants of Chicago. Let it continue, gentlemen, and let it be understood far and wide, that to be a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago is a synonym for all that is proper among business men.

E. G. Wolcott, the second Vice-President elect, being loudly called for, came forward, and made a few remarks. He said, as the duties of his office were light, it would not be expected that he should make a long speech. He had but little to do. He would endeavor to do that little well.

The following appointments by the Directors were then announced:

Treasurer—Geo. Watson.
Secretary—Seth Catlin.
Fish Inspector—S. H. Lathrop.
Inspector of Provisions—[illegible] H. Lathrop.
Inspector of Highwines—T. D. Clark.

COMMITTEES OF THE DIRECTORS.

On Grain Inspection—Samuel Shackford, C. Hinckley, C. J. Davis.
Other Inspections—Chas. H. Walker, Jno. Hancock, Hugh Adams.
On Admission of Members—E. G. Wolcott, Chas. E. Culver, C. H. Curtis.
On Finance—Clinton Briggs, J. V. Clark, V. A. Turpin.
On Telegraph Messages—V. A. Turpin, E. G. Wolcott, John Hancock.

The Committee on Flour Inspection, appointed at a previous meeting, not being present, an expected report was not received. This Flour subject is exciting considerable attention, and it is the intention of the Directors to give it full examination and act in accordance with the expressed desires of the Board and dealers in the article. All seem to agree that something should be done in this direction. The Committee having the business in charge consists of Messrs. Saxe, Wheeler and Adams.

I. Y. Munn, of the Board of Directors, reported on the subject of funding $4,000 of the Society's money, that thus far a suitable security had not been found. Further time granted.

At this stage of the proceedings, Clinton Briggs, Esq., First Vice President elect, was vociferously called for. He came forward and made a brief address, which was well received. He said he had never made a speech in his life, had not had time to prepare one, and could only return thanks to his commercial brethren for the honor conferred upon him by electing him to an office he hoped and should certainly endeavor faithfully to fill.

Messrs. Munn and Watson were then appointed Tellers by the Chair, to declare the vote for Committee of Arbitration. The following gentlemen constitute said Committee for the first half of the year ensuing:

Silas Pratt, J. D. Bailey, Thos. Parker, W. D. Houghtaling, C. Y. Richmond.

Committee for the second six months: [illegible]

I. Y. Munn, Esq. introduced a resolution regarding the collection of statistics of our home manufactures, exports, and imports of foreign goods, and calling upon the commercial papers of the city to aid pecuniarily in the undertaking. After some discussion the resolution was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

Height of Policemen.

Our snarling, slander-peddling mayor abuses the Police Commissioners because they have selected good sized men for their force. The men must be over five feet eight inches, and under forty years of age, stout built and able bodied. Why is five feet eight too high, the reader would like to know? There is no man in the United States would offer the reason for the objection, but Long John, which is given, viz: That the majority of Germans are men of low stature, and that the rule was adopted to cut them off! The true reason was, that the Board wanted a force of stout, muscular, large-sized men. As the number of policemen is limited to about sixty, it was necessary to put on the most efficient men in every respect that could be selected.

Those of our readers who have been in New York must have been struck by the large size and powerful appearance of the policemen. A majority of them will weigh over 170 pounds, and measure five feet eleven inches. They are emphatically big fellows and men of muscle. Every one can handle his man with ease. A great deal of the peace and security of a city depends upon the impression law breakers and bad characters have of the police force. If they are known to be powerful, resolute, active men, evil doers make it a point to keep out of their clutches as far as practicable. In a city like Chicago where there is such a superabundance of good material we would have advised that the standard hight should be five feet nine, maximum age 35 years.

The talk about excluding Germans is a Wentworth *canard*. A German regiment of 1,000 men can be raised in this city, and not a man of them will measure under five feet eight inches. Many Germans may be short men, but there are a superabundance tall enough to conform to the stand fixed by the Board. Though their legs may not average more than half as long in proportion to their bodies as do the Mayor's.

POLICE COURT.—This tribunal presented its usual motley appearance yesterday, and several old bruisers were sent to bruise stone at Bridewell.

☞ Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, a valuable medicine for spring. Prepared only by SARGENT, apothecary, Randolph and State streets.

☞ SLOAT'S Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, with the improved Hemmer and Gauge, the very best ever invented, at 54 Clark street, under Sherman House.

MCNALLY.—Received at the Literary Emporium of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, an extensive assortment of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views; Ballou's Dollar Monthly for May; late New York papers, and a well assorted stock of stationery, together with Charleston and New Orleans papers of a late date.

"THE RAIN ON THE ROOF."—H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, has published that sweet ballad, "The Rain on the Roof," with piano accompaniment. It was composed by James G. Clark, and is sung by him at his concerts.

ENGLISH PAPERS.—The Illustrated London News, Times, Punch, Once a Week, &c., &c., for March 23d, have been received by John R. Walsh, at his book and periodical depot, corner Madison St. and Custom House Place.

☞ I am now cleaning and repairing gentlemen's clothing cheaper than any house in the city. Try me and see if it is not so. JOHN JONES, 119 Dearborn street.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY-EXPLODUM.—The receipt for making oil which will burn in Kerosene Lamps—imitative of Kerosene—and which we will warrant to explode like gunpowder, can be had gratis at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ See advertisement of "Hard Rubber Rigg's Truss"—has cured cases of twenty years standing in this City.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper.

DIED.

In this city, April 7th, at 12 o'clock M., of Scarlet Fever, SALLIE A. E., only daughter of Anna S. and late J. V. D. Sontswick, aged two years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her grandfather, (Wm. J. Fawkes), No. 88 Desplaines st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philada pais and Trenton papers please copy.

In this city, on the 7th inst., STEPHEN SEXTON, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 61 North Lasalle street this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

KEROSENE LAMPS WITHOUT CHIMNIES. Read what the editor of the "American Baptist" says ABOUT OUR LAMPS, Then call at 122 Clark st. and Purchase Them. All of the DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin BANKS received FROM OUR RETAIL TRADE AT PAR. AMBROSE'S LAMP.—We have been presented with one of these excellent articles, which burns Coal Oil without a chimney, and emits a soft agreeable light, and is much superior, especially for weak eyes, to any lamp we have ever used. The smoke and odor are consumed by the burner, and the light is about equal to that of three candles. The inventor assures us that half a pint of good oil will burn thirty hours. REMEMBER THE PLACE. Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122..........CLARK STREET..........122

TO CHARTER.—Five First-Class Sailing Vessels To carry Grain to Buffalo, will be chartered by the single trip or season.

TO RENT. Twenty-Five Houses, desirably located, will be rented cheap to responsible, prompt-paying tenants.

GROUND TO RENT. Desirable Lots for a term of years, to persons wishing to improve them. JAS. D. SHERMAN, 12 State street, (up-stairs.)

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES Repaired by J. J. Vreeland, Brick Building on Alley rear of 155 Wells street.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SUFFERERS FROM ALCOHOL OR OPIUM Send for a Circular. T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

NOTICE.—To inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago, that I am doing a regular and legitimate business in Painting, and so [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 78 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A first-rate Cook, English or Scotch preferred. Must be able to give good references. Apply immediately at No. 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation as Chamber Maid and Seamstress, by a young woman. No objection to taking care of Children. Call at 47 Harmon Court.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address Box 433 Post Office.

WANTED—Permanent Board in a private family for a single gentleman. Address "R. M. D." P. O. Box 2612.

WANTED—To Rent, with privilege of purchasing, a small house in a desirable part of the city. Address, with location and terms of house, P. O. Box 2538.

WANTED—By a young man who writes a good hand, understands figures, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation in a store office, or any capacity where his services may be required. Address "J. C. S." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Drug House, by a young man who has had eleven years experience in the business. Has done business for himself several years. Has a practical knowledge of book-keeping. Unexceptional References given. Address "B." Box 2377 Chicago.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, A GOOD HOUSE Containing about eight rooms, situated east of State street. Will take possession 1st of May or a few weeks later if desired. Address Post Office Box 6071.

WANTED—To find some person having a small lot of not very costly furniture consisting of Bedding, Carpets, Chairs and who will rent the same for a few months, or sell it and take it in pay for board. Or would like to rent a furnished Boarding House or Hotel either in the city or country, if well located. Address "L." Box 212, Chicago, or apply at C. W. MAPPA'S Office, No. 77 Clark street.

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every county in the West to sell the "LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WEBSTER." This work is sold exclusively by subscription at TWO DOLLARS per copy, and each subscriber receives a copy of the Magnificent Engraving—2 by 30 inches—entitle "The Last Hours of Daniel Webster." Samples sent on receipt of price. Catalogue of Books with full particulars, sent by addressing C. DREW, Publisher, 97 and 99 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—Dwellings Nos. 243 and 245 on West Lake street, second building west of Peoria street. Said houses are nearly new and well finished, with water and gas, and in a good neighborhood. Terms low. Also, one store in the three story wood building corner of West Lake and Halsted streets. Rent very low. Also, Lumber Yard, well improved, 150 feet front on South Branch of Chicago river. Terms $150 per year. Apply to J. M. WILLIAMS, 210½ South Water street second door west of Wells street bridge.

TWO FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, with all modern improvements, for rent, on North Side, Nos. 46 Rush and 252 North Dearborn streets. These Houses are very superior in plan and finish. Apply at McCormick's Reaper Factory to W. S. McCORMICK or C. A. SPRING, JR.

TO RENT—The first three story Brick House north of Ringgold Place, on Wabash avenue, with gas, water and table. Rent $450. Apply to H. M. WILMARTH, 73 & Clark street.

TO RENT—Dock to Rent on Empire Slip, with railroad Track, first 100 feet west of O. Brewster's Office, on Twelfth street. Apply to A. FOSTER & CO., West Twelfth street.

TO RENT—A Furnished House to rent on Michigan avenue. Possession given first May 1st. Inquire of S. R. HAVEN, No. 69 Randolph street.

TO RENT—A Furnished House No. 194 Michigan avenue. Apply to ADAMS & MILLER, 197 Randolph street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the three story Brick Store, numbered 180 Lake street, between Wells and Lasalle street. Also—a large Dwelling House, No. 146 Monroe street, with Barn. Inquire of WM. LOCK, No. 121 Lake street.

BOARD—A very desirable suite of Rooms, with Board, can be found at 11 Adams street, if applied for soon.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store. Part cash, balance in Farming Land in Illinois. Address "Tribune Office."

PARTNER WANTED—Any person of moderate habits, having a capital of $150 or $200, is offered an opportunity to invest it in a safe enterprise in this city. For further particulars address Post Office Box 2078, stating where and at what time an interview may be had.

ANY ONE HAVING EITHER a good HORSE or good light EXPRESS WAGON, can find a cash customer by calling with the same at NOBLE'S Lamp and Oil Emporium.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of J. V. Dexter & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. V. DEXTER, F. M. SMITH. Chicago, April 6th, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us Mr. S. P. WARNER, of this city, as a partner in our business. The name of the firm will hereafter be GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. GILBERT & SAMPSON. April 1, 1861.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened at 188 South Water street Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee we will as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS, O. R. BRITT, R. A. NICHOLS.

BOARDING—Two suites or large single rooms wanted with board in a desirable locality. Answer immediately "M. C." Post Office Drawer 5984.

20 Tons MILL SCREENINGS, 50 Tons MIDDLINGS. 10 Tons Ship Stuffs. 75 Tons Bran and Shorts. For sale by NORTON & CO., No. 4 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water streets.

PROF. A. O'LEARY will commence a course of TEN LECTURES on the Laws of LIFE, HEALTH AND BEAUTY, at Bryan Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 9th, illustrated with the largest Cabinet of French Manikins, Skeletons, Diagrams, Plates and Oil Paintings in America. Admittance to first lecture FREE! C. S. POWERS, Agent and Reporter.

ALL ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BANKS TAKEN AT PAR, FROM RETAIL TRADE —AT— Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122.....CLARK STREET.....122

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. C. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the North west.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A rare chance for speculation. The subscriber offers for sale one of the best first class houses in Chicago, containing twenty rooms and all the modern improvements, with brick barn, &c., &c. The house is centrally located on Wabash Avenue, and fronting the Lake. Will sell the same at the present depreciated value of property, and will take any or all of the forty depreciated Illinois Banks, if not sold by the first of May, will rent the same for three or five years, furnished or unfurnished. Any person renting for five years will have the house newly painted and papered to suit them. A person having a taste for the fine arts will be preferred, as there is in the house a fine collection of modern pictures to go with the house, if rented furnished. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO RENT—Store 219 Lake street, To Rent, store 20 Wells street. To Rent, store 152 Washington street. The above stores are all in the South Division, rents low and possession first of May. Apply to ALEX. WHITE.

TO RENT—Four new Cottage Houses, containing six rooms and kitchen, new building, and will be ready the first of June, located on corner of Cornelia and Warren streets. The Madison street cars pass the houses. Apply to ALEX. WHITE.

TO RENT—A Few Tenement Houses, from six to eight dollars per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE 121 Washington street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of William E. [illegible] and against [illegible] I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] County, Illinois.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Purchase a good light second hand Express Wagon. Enquire at 43 Lake street.

WANTED—A Situation as Porter in a Retail or Wholesale Grocery, by a young German. Best references will be given. Address J. C. R., at this office.

WANTED—Board in a private family for a gentleman and lady, where there are no other boarders. Address "B." care P. O. Box 2158.

WANTED—Agents to sell Package of STATIONERY and JEWELRY at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed,) J. L. BAILEY, No. 154 Court st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED FOR CASH—Household Furniture bought for cash. Address Box 1309, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Situation as Accountant and Cashier. Have had fifteen years experience. Can give good references as any young man need. Habits strictly temperate. Could readily do the work of Salesman, if required. Salary not so much consequence as a good situation. Address P. O. box 4503.

WANTED—To sell Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms, in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in Southern Michigan. Wishing to quit on account of health will sell very cheap. It is the best location in the city, and doing a good paying business. For a good Photographer this is a rare chance. Inquire of N. G. THAYER, 111 Lake street, or address to Box 43 Niles, Mich., until the 24th of April.

WANTED—To inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that they can get full and complete instructions, so as to acquire a knowledge of this new and beautiful business, which is steady and can be done at home, by which they can make from $5 to $15 per week as advertised by the establishment at 319 State st., by enclosing twenty-five cents to Box 2277, Chicago P. O.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. County Agents appointed, who will be pledged the sole control of a county. The Small Price of this Article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4253.

TO MERCHANTS—A Young Man of steady and business habits, and thoroughly qualified, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," Tribune Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Wanted a young person to keep a small house for a gentleman whose wife has gone East. The applicant must be competent and willing to do all the necessary work. Good wages and good home warranted to her. Address "F. D." 2158 Chicago Post Office, stating real name and where an interview can be had. No Irish need apply.

WOOD TURNER WANTED.—W. B. YOUNG & CO. Brick Building on Alley, rear of 155 Wells St.

PARTNER WANTED.—Brewing and Malting.—The subscriber, wishing to extend his business, is desirous to secure a good man as partner, with $3,000 to $5,000 cash. The brewery is well established and doing a good business, and has all the facilities for a large trade. Railroad conveniences in all directions. N. B. Satisfactory reference required. Address S. T. OSMER, Sterling Brewery, Whiteside County, Ill.

CAPITAL WANTED—A Partner with one, two or three thousand dollars to engage in manufacturing a newly Patented Machine for raking and loading hay. Address "W. D." Box 4228, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A three story Brick House in Ontario Terrace, east of Rush street. Has all modern improvements, and the location is unsurpassed. Apply to NORTON, ROBB & CO, No 16 River street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 147 Monroe Street, third door west of Clark street. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to THOMAS HARLESS, No. 6 Pomeroy Block, South Water street.

TO RENT—A Few Rooms for first class Boarders—married couples or single gentlemen—may be had in one of the finest residences and locations in the city, if applied for very soon. Address R, Box 2671.

TO RENT—The Marble Front Store, No. 114 Dearborn street suitable for wholesale or retail trade. Also, two offices, well lighted with the patent Sidewalk Lights. Apply to BROWN BROS., 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Three first class frame Dwelling Houses, Nos. 219, 249 and 253 North Lasalle street containing each nine rooms, and dry cellar with whole size of buildings, with gas, water, &c. Rent $ [illegible]. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

TO RENT.—Wanted by May 1st, a small comfortable House, or part of a house, at moderate rent, within fifteen minutes walk from Court House. (West Side preferred) by a prompt paying, quiet and careful tenant. Address, stating price and location, A. C. THOMAS, P.O. Box 3367.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 685 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Liberty street. Apply to J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash avenue, between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT.—A Nice Furnished House. Price $550. Also, 3 nice Houses, with all the modern improvements. Price, $400. Near Union Park. Address box 1163 P. O., or J. F. Norton, 109 Washington street, room No. 6.

TO RENT—Store No. 114 Randolph street, lately occupied by Brewster, Hatter, and next door to Putnam's Clothing Store. Apply to M. C. STEARNS, Office by Lake street bridge.

TO RENT—On North Side Ontario street, near Wolcott, a new Brick House, twelve rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of R. TOWNE, No. 289 Illinois street.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 110 North Dearborn street, to a responsible, prompt paying tenant. Apply to A. R. WING, No. 1 Aiken's Building, South Water street.

TO RENT—A new two-story Cottage, with stable adjoining, corner Gurley and Silver streets. Enquire of S. F. CHASE, 199 Randolph street.

TO RENT.—The first-class House, No. 494 Wabash avenue, is for rent to a first-class tenant for one or more years from May 1st. Apply to S. G. LOOMIS, at Marine Bank.

TO RENT—A Farm on the South Western Plank Road, within a mile-and-one-half of the City Limits—60 acres—40 of which is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, good house and sheds. For particulars apply to GEORGE STEEL, Esq. or J. J. RICHARDS, 100 of Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The Block of Stores in the three-story wood building, southwest corner of Wells and Monroe streets. Are well finished and suitable for Drug, Clothing, Boot and Shoe stores, &c. Will rent to good parties at $10 to $15 per month. Also—The upper stories over stores, arranged for large Boarding House or Hotel. Will rent very low. Inquire of J. M. WILLIAMS, 210½ South Water street, 2d door west of Wells st Bridge.

TO RENT—A desirable Residence ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Rent $3[illegible]0 per annum, near Ringgold Place, to a responsible prompt paying tenant. Apply to NELSON HAYDON, Cor. Market and Randolph street.

TO RENT—A first-class stone front, fresco finished dwelling, with brick out-houses, No. 204 North Lasalle street. Street and yard sewered. One of the pleasantest situations on the North Side, having a fine view of the lake and improved grounds in its surroundings. Price $350 per annum. Apply at 202 North Lasalle street or No. 13 River street.

TO RENT.—Offices and Lodging Rooms. ALSO—SIX WELL LIGHTED ROOMS For any light and quiet Manufacturing Business. Apply to S. F. SHERMAN, Room No. 18 at 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—The large Store, No. 23 Lake street, adjoining the Stores of Messrs. Weber, Williams & Yale, and of Messrs. Cooley, Farwell & Co., for one or two years. Terms made known on application at No. 23 Washington street, southwest corner of Wabash avenue. PETER PAGE.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 231 Wabash avenue. Terms, $800 per annum; or the premises would be sold on easy terms. Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 162 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 190 North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—To Large Brick Warehouse and Dock—also Frame Building, with Dock, situate on the north side of the river, just below Rush-street Bridge. Possession given May 1. Also two first-class Brick Dwellings on Michigan street, (three stories and basement.) Possession given immediately, if desired. Also building at corner of Rush and North Water streets—saloon below and dwelling above. For terms, inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings.

TO RENT—Store and Cellar No. 181 Kinzie street, under Foster House, with good Stable on the alley. First rate stand for Commission House. Possession given immediately. Also, Stores with good Cellars under, Nos. 171, 181 and 193 Kinzie street; and also, Stores with Cellars No. 46 & 48 North Clark street, under Foster House. Possession given May first. Inquire of GEORGE F. FOSTER or M. M. FOSTER, at Foster House, corner North Clark and Kinzie streets.

TO LEASE.—Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 160 feet by 125 feet deep to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, with a good dock, suitable for Lumber, Wood, Coal or Stone Yard. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, forty miles from Elgin. Capacity 300 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

NOTICE.—To rent or sell, a beautiful Summer Residence in the TOWN OF EVANSTON, Near the depot in that place, about eleven miles from Chicago. This premises is known as the Hansen House. For particulars inquire of GEORGE HUNTOON, Esq., of that place.

TO RENT—Possession given May 1st—My Homestead House, Southwest corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, with Woodshed, Garden and Barn. The lot is 100 by 100 and ON A CORNER PLEASANTLY [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CROWDED HOUSES. Third and LAST WEEK of the eminent and popular actor MR. MURDOCH, Whose masterly personations have been witnessed during the last two weeks by large and fashionable audiences. TUESDAY EVENING, April 9th, will be presented for the last time, with NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS, the new American Tragedy, in five acts, written by G. H. Miles, Esq., expressly for Mr. Murdoch, entitled DE SOTO; OR, THE HERO OF THE MISSISSIPPI. De Soto, (Commander the Expedition against the Floridas) Mr. Murdoch. GRAND DANCE BY THE GALE SISTERS. To conclude with the Farce of SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. SPECIAL NOTICE—The public are respectfully informed that the following performances will conclude Mr. Murdoch's engagement, and each can now be secured for Wednesday. Thursday—The Inconstant or Wine Works Wonders. Thursday—The Stranger and My Aunt. Friday—The Elder Brother and The Dramatist. Saturday—Hamlet.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House square, yet the Hall has a retired quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also Webster in reply to Hayne, and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

Miscellaneous.

METALS, Tinners' Stock AND SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Importers of TIN PLATE, And dealers in Tinner's Stock, METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201.....Randolph Street.....199 & 201 CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. Also for sale TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES. Japanned and Stamped Ware, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Bars, Harrow-Teeth Wedges and Sledges. AGENTS FOR Winship's Patent Ventilating Refrigerator. SAD IRONS By the cask or box, superior to any in the market. WE DEAL LARGELY IN FENCE WIRE, English and American. CIRCULAR SAWS, From the celebrated manufactory of WHEELER, MADDEN & CLEMSEN, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. Full Stock of Circular, Mill, Cross-Cut and Buck Saws. Saws made to Order, WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE. EVERY SAW WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. ☞ Orders solicited from dealers and all parties using saws. We offer the above goods to the trade at the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph St.

W. H. KRETSINGER, 117—South Water Street—117 (BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,) The only house in the city selling Staple Agricultural Implements, Exclusively at Wholesale. GOODS FIRST RATE, PRICES LOW, Dealers will note this on their memorandums and call at 117....SOUTH WATER STREET....117

BLEACHED COTTONS, SHIRTING LINENS, DAMASK GOODS, Towels, Diapers, MARSEILLES QUILTS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Cheap for Cash. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150..........Lake Street..........150

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or [illegible]

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE:

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. $0.50 per Square for each subsequent month. $6.00 per Square for one year.

ALL DISCREDITED ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BOUGHT AT Highest Market Price. E. K. WILLARD & CO., No. 34....CLARK STREET....No. 34 Exchange on New York for Sale.

Auction Sales.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) Will sell this morning, Tuesday, April 9th, commencing at 10 o'clock, Furniture, Mattresses, Blankets, Trimmings, Hoop Skirts, Maps of Chicago, shelving, also, an invoice of Jewelry and Philadelphia-made Boots. HUGH ALEXANDER.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods Boots and Shoes, &c.

LARGE STOCK OF SAFES AND SCALES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell, at store No. 133 South Water street, commencing Monday, April 1st, and continue until all are sold, the entire stock of the Chicago Agency of the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Consisting of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, of all sizes; Counter, Portable Platform Flour and Pork Packers', Wheat Hopper, Dormant, Hay, Coal Cattle, Farmers' and Railroad Depot Scales; Scale Beams, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, and Letter Presses. Also, 2 Locomotive Head Lights. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at their Auction rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, A FINE LAW LIBRARY, Among which are Massachusetts Reports, 17 vols; Pickering's Reports, 24 vols; Metcalf's Reports, 13 vols; Gray's Reports, 11 vols; Chitty's Criminal Law, Hilliard's Law of Evidence; Hilliard's Digest; Greenleaf's Law of Evidence; Illinois Digest; Beecher's Minor's Digest; Freeman's Illinois Digest; Criminal Evidence; American Law Register, &c., together with about 150 vols. of other desirable works. Also a fine collection of Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER sell THIS MORNING, at 9½ O'Clock, A LARGE LOT OF Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. White French CHINA AND DINNER SETTS At Auction. We will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on April 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., French White China Dinner Setts, containing 175 pieces, also, Tea Setts of 44 pieces. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, the Wholesale and Retail Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Glass Ware, Furniture, Plate Glass, Show Case, &c., &c., will be sold on THURSDAY, April 11th, 1861, at 9½ A. M., And sale continued the succeeding day if necessary to finish sale, at the store of S. Sawyer, No. 16 Lake street, Chicago. JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Superior Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Cooking Stoves and Household Goods, at Auction. On WEDNESDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at House No. 43 Michigan avenue, the entire furniture and effects of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bed-room suits, Marble Top and other Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Washstands, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, and Chairs, Hair and S. H. Mattresses, Brussels and 3 Ply Carpets, Elegant French Plate Mirrors, Dining Room Furniture, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware and Kitchen utensils, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Carpets, together with a general assortment of Household Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street, LARGE AND POSITIVE TRADE SALE OF $6,000 Worth of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, C. C. WARE AND FANCY GOODS, AT AUCTION. On Friday, April 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, without reserve Six Thousand Dollars worth of the following goods: Consisting of Every and Randolph Chambers, Plates, Teas and Coffees, Tea Setts, Creams, Jugs, Bakers, Pitchers, Bowls, Soup Tureens, Sauce do., Gravy Boats, Platters, Covered Dishes and Ewers, Salads, Mugs, Bakers, Platters, Dishes and Wash Bowls. Also, the same assortment of C. C. Ware, Rockingham Ware, Spittoons, Jugs, Chambers, Bakers and Pitchers, Fancy French China—Gold and Painted China Candlesticks, Vases, Paper Weights, Jewel Boxes, Perfume Boxes, with Dogs and Girls, Ink-stands, Bouquet Holders, Cologne Bottles, Cigar-Holders, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Card Receivers. GLASSWARE. Cut Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Egg Glasses, Lemonades, Decanters, Covered Dishes of all sizes, Fruits, Sugar, Salts, Shades, Candlesticks, Fluid Lamps, Kerosene Oil Lamps, with Marble feet, Peppers, Vinegars, Mustards, Bottles, Bohemian Wine Bottles, Hock Goblets, Wines, Preserve Jars, Cake Covers, Together with a great variety of goods, too numerous to particularize. The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the trade only, and will be sold without any reserve whatever. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One large sized Safe, in perfect order for sale cheap. A good note will be taken in part payment. GEO. W. HANSEN, Scale and Safe Shop, 97 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A first class dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire at No. 192 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Second Hand Engine and Boilers, of 40 Horse Power, cheap for cash. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, on Kingsbury st., near Indiana street bridge.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The two story Brick House, situated on May street, just north of Lake street, containing eleven rooms, nearly new and thoroughly built, with brick front, stone walk, &c., for rent from May 1st, or will be sold very cheap to a cash purchaser on or in time. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 73 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—For Sale or Exchange for other desirable property, a first rate distilling property, situated one mile south of the City of Niles, Berrien County, Michigan. For description inquire of the subscriber, at 13 State street, Chicago. W. T. MAYNE.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The Frame Flouring Mill, known as the "Chicago City Mills," situated on the corner of Jefferson and Kinzie streets, now occupied by the undersigned. Has been run little more than two years, is well located and doing a good business. It stands on a leased lot at an annual rent of 10% payable semi annually. If not sold at private sale before the 16th of April, it will then be offered at public auction, on the spot. For price and other particulars, apply to MARPLE & COLE, on the premises.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—One of the finest opportunities is offered to any one desirous of going into the GROCERY BUSINESS And wishing to purchase the entire stock and fixtures of an old and well established Grocery, doing a fine business. For information address Post Office Box 8164.

1,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP or EASY TERMS OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—40 acres of these lands lie only forty miles south of Chicago, near the Illinois Central Railroad, the rest is in Iowa and Wisconsin. Apply at 42 South Water street. WASHINGTON SMITH.

FOR SALE—One New WAREHOUSE SCALES. To weigh up to 2½ tons, for sale cheap. Address Post Office Box 3422.

RARE CHANCE.—I wish to sell my Warehouse, built of Stone, 45x75 feet, three stories and a basement, at the terminus of the Mineral Point Railroad. It is one of the best locations in the West for Produce and Merchandise. TERMS EASY. For particulars call on or address GEO. W. COBB, Mineral Point, Wis.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two or three suites of pleasant rooms for families, and a few rooms for single gentlemen, with good board, at reasonable prices, may be had at No. 6 [illegible] Place. A limited number of day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Pleasant suites, as well as single rooms, may be had at 180 Wabash avenue.

Announcements.

CLERK OF POLICE COURT.—A. D. BRADLEY respectfully announces that he is a Candidate for the above office at the ensuing municipal election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

NEEDLE THREADERS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

COLLECTING REVENUE ON SHIP-BOARD.

When Mr. Lincoln entered upon the administration of the duties of his office as President, he said in his Inaugural that he recognized no right in any State to secede from the Union. He also avowed his intention to enforce the laws and collect the revenue. We have no idea that he has deviated an hair's breadth from this declared intention. It is only with him a question of power. Has he the power under the present laws to collect the revenues in the seceded States?

The enforcement of the revenue laws is about the highest duty that devolves upon the Administration. The revenue is the food upon which it exists, and if thieving parties are allowed to seize and convert to their own uses, the Federal Government will shortly find itself in the jaws of starvation. Any government that will not defend its own bread and butter, ought to starve. The conduct of the insurgents in confiscating Federal revenues is no more lawful than the act of the freebooter, who stops a man on the street on Saturday night, and robs him of his week's wages; and if the man should draw a pistol and shoot the robber in his tracks, he would be perfectly justified. The forms and ceremonies and usages of polite society are not to be heeded on such occasions.

Since the control of the custom-houses and warehouses in Southern ports have been usurped under alleged State authority, and the Federal revenue officers have been forcibly excluded, it has become impracticable to collect the imposts on shore, on goods shipped to those ports. But the place where the owner of the goods pays the duty, is no part of the substance of the law—it goes merely to the form. The receipts of the Government, given on the deck of a revenue cutter will be just as valid as if given in the custom-house on shore. "But," says an ally of the Secessionists, "where does Lincoln derive his authority for receiving duties on board of a man-of-war?" We reply that he obtains it from the necessities of the situation. Lawless men have seized upon the custom-houses in ports, expelled the collectors and usurped the functions of the Government. A foreign vessel arrives with a cargo of goods; a Government officer on board of a man of war anchored in the harbor, boards the merchantman and informs the captain and party in charge of the goods that the town is in a state of insurrection, and the Government at present is not prepared to receive the dues on shore, but will on ship-board. What difference does it make to the owner of the goods whether he pays them in the cabin of an American war steamer, or in the office of the custom house? But it may be objected that he desires to place his goods in bond. The reply to this is, that for the present the warehouses at the port in question are in the hands of the enemies of the Government, and that it is not prepared to receive them; that a legal bond could neither be executed nor enforced, as the United States District Court has been coerced into resigning, by the insurgents. The owner of the goods would be told to sail to the nearest loyal port, and there land and warehouse his fabrics. But even this slight trouble to the importer need not occur; because as soon as the Administration has determined upon its line of policy, notice will be given to American Ministers and Consuls at all foreign shipping ports, and unless the owner of goods was willfully perverse, he would not send them to a port in a rebellious State. If he did, his Government would not interfere in his behalf, as it would have no right to do so.

The foreign exporter cannot object to paying the duties on shipboard. He has no legal right to escape payment of imposts; nor has he right to acknowledge the independence of the mob on shore which may be in a state of insurrection against the Government. The revenue rights of the Government are of paramount consideration, and importers may not impair or destroy them.

Can the insurgents object to the collection of imposts on shipboard? Certainly not; because if there be any irregularity or want of formality in the execution of the revenue law, they are the sole cause of it. A man is not allowed to shelter himself behind a technicality caused by his own wrong-doing; nor is he permitted to take advantage of consequences that may inure to his own benefit, brought about by his unlawful conduct; nor can he hold another to the literal performance of an agreement when he has thrown obstacles in the way of its execution. So of the usurping insurgents; they cannot object to the collection of the revenue on board of a man-of-war in the harbor, when they themselves have seized upon the custom-houses, and driven away the collectors. It is the duty of the Government first to collect every cent of the revenue, and according to the forms prescribed by the statute, as nearly as the force of circumstances will permit.

Loyal citizens will not object to the form, as it is their interest to have the imposts paid. Their rights, as well as the self-preservation of the Government, are at stake, and when the usurpers are the cause of the informality, it becomes a non-essential. The payment of duties to the Federal officers on ship-board, is no act of war on the part of the Government. Unless the insurgents make the attack, no collision will occur. If the Government be assailed, it will be acting strictly on the defensive if it repel the assault, and those in the North who take the part of the rebels render themselves liable to be dealt with as traitors.

If the insurgents see proper to levy a second duty upon the goods that may land in their ports, that is their matter. If they can afford to carry on two governments, let them enjoy the luxury. But Uncle Sam's Government being considerably older than Uncle Cuffee's, the first tribute is due to it by right and precedent. Therefore, let the revenues be collected, on shore if they can, but on ship-board if they must.

THE ONLY BASIS FOR BANKING.

Now while the people of Illinois and Wisconsin are suffering under the effects of our vicious currency system, it is hoped they will reflect carefully upon the whole subject of banking, and if they cannot immediately put in practice correct principles of finance, they will at least adopt them, and embody them in laws at the earliest opportunity.

The fundamental principle that lies at the base of every safe banking law is that bills when issued shall be readily convertible into coin. Whenever they cannot be so converted at the option of the holder, they are at once depreciated, and their value is regulated by the difficulty and the risk incident to their conversion. Money is therefore the only basis for banking. No amount of legislation can make a paper dollar worth the thing it purports to be, unless the bank that utters it has the dollar in coin to hand over when presented for redemption. This principle has been demonstrated so often that the world ought to be satisfied to adopt it and to embody it in laws so stringent, and comprehensive that its evasion would be absolutely impossible.

The losses which the people of the West will be obliged to suffer on our "well-secured" currency ought to be ample compensation in the school of experience for all time to come. The circulation of the banks in this State and Wisconsin now in the rejected list, as near as we can get at it from the official reports published last week, is [illegible] [illegible]

afloat decreases, and especially if stocks should improve, they will undoubtedly advance the price. Now, suppose the West gets rid of the trash on an average at 80 cents on the dollar, our people will lose on the bills of the rejected banks alone more than a MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS. Surely this is enough for our people to pay for tuition in correct principles of banking.

We are not exactly sure as to the laws of Wisconsin, but in our own State there is this very decided source of comfort that when these "wild-cats" are once gone, their doom is sealed forever. For them there is no resurrection. Under the amended law, the banks can increase their circulation only by depositing Illinois stock, and new banks under the law must deposit the same securities. If we must have banks based on credit instead of money, we know of nothing better than that of our own Prairie State. At present United States stocks themselves must take rank below those of Illinois.

As rogues can profit by this policy, it would seem that every absurdity must be exhausted before right principles in finance as in other things are adopted. The stock security system in theory protects perfectly the rights of the bill-holder. The point where the absurdity comes in and against which we have frequently warned our readers, is that no sufficient safeguards were placed in the law against the unlimited expansion of our currency. And again, no sort of responsibility was required in the owners of banks. The old and well settled principles of banking require that bank managers should be men of experience and of substantial character and substance, whereas ours have been mainly owned by speculators and adventurers. According to these principles, also, banks should be located at commercial centres, where there is business to do, and money can be profitably employed to do it. Most of the banks in this State and in Wisconsin are located at the greatest distance possible from business, and the more inaccessible, the more sure to be selected by the owners. Again, banks ought always to be required to keep on hand a reasonable amount of specie, and to be forced to redeem their bills in coin, or in exchange, or even in bonds, at the option of the bill-holders.

All these defects must be thoroughly amended if we are ever to be free from currency troubles. Some, perhaps most of them, have been provided against in our amended law, when once its provisions come to be fully in force. Let us all, therefore, bear as patiently as we can the evils that are now upon us, as we shall have a better currency when we get rid of the trash that is now in the discredited list.

ANOTHER PROBABLE SECESSION.

The particular grievances of which South Carolina has been complaining for the last thirty years, are, (after the obstinate refusal of the people of the free States to believe in the divinity of Human Slavery,) the tariff policy of the Government, and the constitutional prohibition of the African slave trade. She learns, though late, that there is no amelioration of her condition in regard to either of these things, in the new Confederacy. The U. S. Tariff of 1857 is continued in full force, with the remarkable addition of half a cent per pound export duty on cotton in the bale—every dollar of which comes out of the planter; and the prohibition of the horrors of the "middle passage" is not modified, except in the penalties for infraction. The old grievances are continued in full force. Hence we are not surprised that a member of the South Carolina Convention, still in session, introduces a series of resolutions contemplating a new secession—secession from the Confederacy to which that kingdom has united her fortunes. The reasons for the movement are the old sources of grief. The resolutions were tabled by a vote which promises other fruit in the future.

It is needless to hope that any concessions or any compromises—no matter what they grant—would have the effect to reconcile South Carolina to live again in the Union. Give her the Crittenden proposition, the plan of the Peace Conference, or even the Constitution of the Confederated States, and her griefs would not be assuaged. She demands nothing but absolute Free Trade and illimitable commerce in niggers. These granted, she would be content. Are the Democracy ready for the sacrifice?

AN ULTIMATUM.

The Border States are urging a Convention at which they may adopt an ultimatum to be submitted to the North, as an alternative of Disunion. They may spare themselves that trouble. The North has an ultimatum—the Constitution of the United States—and it needs and will accept no other. And the agitators South of the Ohio—the most potent helpers of the confederated traitors at Montgomery and Charleston—may as well understand that now as at any other time. If they want to release themselves from the obligations they owe to that instrument and the people of the free States, they need not go through the farce of holding a Convention to propose any new terms upon which they will stay. There's the bond, under which they are secure. Denial of its obligations is revolution. Let them enter upon it or demonstrate their loyalty. The time for their choice is near.

SOUTHERN INHUMANITY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*—W. D. Maddocks, first officer of the bark Indian Queen—writes that he and the second officer of the same vessel were turned out of the U. S. Marine Hospital at St. Marks, Florida, because that State had seceded. They had the Chagres fever. Secession, however, did not prevent the patriots of St. Marks from attempting the kidnapping of seven colored seamen who were on board the vessel, and who would have been carried off, had not a rumor of the intention caused the Captain to charter a steamer and tow the Indian Queen outside the bar. The leader in this last movement was a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The New Loan.

Among the successful applicants for portions of the new $8,000,000 loan, was Hon. John A. Dix, late Secretary of the Treasury—$25,000 at 94—and the American Colonization Society—$5,000 at 94. The *National Intelligencer* says:

"We learn that the parties interested were all immediately advised of the result of their bids, and that the whole correspondence was completed for yesterday morning's mail. The number of bidders was unprecedented, and the amount of labor thus necessarily performed is corroborative of the business reputation which the present Secretary brought with him to the Department."

Contemplated Seizure of the Federal Capital.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The following is an extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman of high position in Washington. It is dated on the 3d inst.:

"The possession of the seat of government by the Southern Confederacy is an event most confidently predicted to take place within sixty days. The wife of a United States Senator told me an anecdote illustrative of the purpose of the President of the Southern Confederacy. He holds a very eligible pew in the Rev. Mr. Hall's church, and a lady wishing to obtain it, wrote to him that she would give what he gave for it. He replied, 'that so far from relinquishing my (his) pew, I have ordered an engraved plate to be affixed to it bearing my name.' A lady from Montgomery, on taking leave of Mrs. Davis, asked, 'And what message shall I bear from you to your lady friends in Washington?' She replied, 'Tell them I shall be happy to receive their calls at the White House some two months hence.' This is very significant [illegible]."

☞ A Washington correspondent telegraphs to one of our contemporaries that:

"Capt. Winder of Maryland resigned to-day his position in the army. He is a son of Gen. Winder, who fought at Bladensburg in the war of 1812."

—We wouldn't like to say anything calculated to harrow up the feelings of our Border State brethren, but isn't that word "fought" rather awkwardly applied to the Bladensburg affair? We have heard of the "Bladensburg Races," and that Gen. Winder was in them, but cannot say that he did or did not come out ahead. The Federal army will [illegible]

Constitutionality of the New City Charter.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As many of our citizens have been led to believe the New City Charter unconstitutional, and that an election of officers under it would not be legal, permit me to give, through your wide circulation, some rules of law that plainly show the contrary to be the fact.

It is alleged that the declaration and provision of the Legislature, for the act to take effect from and after its passage, was voted down with the amendments; and thereby the time fixed in the first section of the act for an election is less than 60 days from the adjournment of the Legislature.

The above allegation is not true. The 92d section of the Charter act was not by any reasonable construction of language an amendment. It was not intended as such by the Legislature; and it is absurd to say that the General Assembly intended to submit to a vote of the people the time when the act should go into force after having provided for an election (depending on no contingency,) which the voting down of that section would render nugatory and void. "It is an established rule "in the exposition of Statutes, that the intention of the lawgiver is to be deduced from a "view of the whole, and of every part of a "statute taken and compared together. The "real intention, when accurately ascertained, "will always prevail over the literal sense of "terms; and the reason and intention of the "law giver will control the strict letter of the "law, when the latter would lead to palpable "injustice contradiction and absurdity." *1st Kent's Com., p* 517. 6 *Cranch* 131. Upon the same principle, "whenever a power is given "by a statute, everything necessary to the "making of it effectual or requisite to attain "the end is implied."—*Ib. p* 520. But in the act it is expressed and the implication is used by the objectors to render the statute ineffectual.

In this same connection, it is objected that there was no "emergency," as spoken of in the Constitution, to authorize the Legislature to put the act in force immediately, or if there was, the Legislature should have set out the fact in so many words. The answer to this allegation is, The law givers are the sole judges of an "emergency." It is an exercise of a mere discretionary power, of which they alone are the sole depository, and which they alone are left to decide. (Webster defines "Emergency, any event or combinations of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy." Query? Did not the condition of our city affairs—the necessity to make speedy provision for its indebtedness, &c.—form such an emergency?) Admitting, however, for the argument, that no emergency can be shown to have existed, the Courts will not go back of legislative action, where they are clearly vested with a power, to be exercised in their discretion—to inquire what circumstances existed to influence the opinion of the Legislature. The courts will not reverse the decisions, even of inferior courts, where the exception is taken to a decision on a point clearly and solely within the discretionary power of the inferior courts, as may be found in numerous authorities, and by reference to many decisions of our Supreme Court. Nor can it be necessary that the Legislature should state, in express words, that there was such an emergency as authorizes them to put the act in force immediately from and after its passage. As well require them to set forth the circumstances, and accompany them with affidavits, or the evidence that induced the conclusion. The Legislature virtually and clearly declared that such an emergency did exist, by using the language of the Constitution and the power given them to provide for an emergency.

It is further objected, "that the repealing clause was voted down."

If section 90, repealing inconsistent acts, was intended as a mere amendment, and so voted down (which does not appear altogether certain), still all former inconsistent acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent or repugnant, are by the well known rules of law in the construction of statutes, virtually and effectually repealed. "When the common law and a statute differ, the common law gives place to the "statute; and an old statute gives place to a "new one. *Leges posteriores priores contrarias* "*abrogant*."—1st. *Blackstone's Commentaries, p.* 39. And the same rule applies to conflicting sections of different acts or of the same act; this rule may be found in every authority on the construction of statutes.

The chief objection (made by interested parties), however, is to the constitutionality of the whole act. That the Legislature by submitting certain sections of the act, as amendments thereto, to a vote of the people, thereby delegated their power, and consequently the whole act is unconstitutional and void.

This objection finds some authorities in decisions of Pennsylvania and Delaware. But not to make this article too long by any further reference to those decisions, it is sufficient to say that they have been presented in argument before the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, *reviewed, condemned and disregarded by said court*. The case will be found in the 5th volume of Gilman's Reports, pages 1 to 20—*The People, &c., vs. John Reynolds*. An act to divide the county of Gallatin was passed by the Legislature of Illinois at the session of 1846-7, and submitted to a vote of the people of that county and by them voted on and accepted. [This was done under the old Constitution of our State, and there was no express power in that Constitution to submit such a law to a vote of the people.] Judge Caton delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court on the application for a *mandamus*, and in his opinion (which I am compelled to abridge) he says:

"To establish the unconstitutionality of this act, it is assumed, that, instead of being a law finished and obligatory from the hands of the General Assembly, this is merely a bill prepared by that department of the government and submitted to the people of Gallatin County, to be by them passed into a law or defeated at the polls. This assumption is not true in fact. The law as passed was complete and perfect, although its principal provisions were to take effect upon a contingency, the determination of which did not depend upon their exercise of legislative powers by the people, but upon an expression which they were authorized to make, rather in the execution than in the enactment of the law. * * * * *

If the saying be true, that the Legislature cannot delegate its powers, it is only so in its most general sense. The Legislature may grant ferry licenses, or lay out roads; yet who will doubt that it may delegate this power to others, either by general or special laws? So also it may pass all the laws requisite for the government of a particular city or township or school district, and who will doubt the propriety of authorizing this to be done by the people within the limits of the city, town or district, by their local representatives, or even directly? This is making laws, and laws too of as binding efficacy as if passed directly by the Legislature."

In referring to the decision in Delaware, he says:

"While we may concur with that Court in deprecating and condemning the fulsome effusions and unprincipled conduct of the demagogue, whose only merit consists in an artful ability to deceive the people and flatter the public vanity; ever persuading them that they can do no wrong; approving, defending and advocating every popular prejudice, even at the sacrifice of his own judgment, that he may acquire an influence and use their power for selfish purposes;—who is even willing to ride upon the whirlwind that hastens to destruction, for the giddy pleasure of guiding the storm. We ought not to allow such occasional abuse of the public confidence or credulity to impel us to the other extreme, and conclude that the people are not safe repositories of any power—that they cannot judiciously exercise any discretion."

The opinion of Judge Caton concludes thus:

"Without pursuing the subject further, we think enough has been said to show that the Legislature may delegate authority either to individuals or bodies of people, to do many important legislative acts, not only similar to that authorized by this law, the validity of which is here questioned, but also others of a more important, and upon principles of a much more questionable propriety; but in doing this, it does not divest itself of any of its original powers. Entertaining no doubt of the constitutionality of the law authorizing the division of Gallatin county, this application for a mandamus will have to be denied."

We think the above opinion and decision of the *Supreme Court of Illinois*, upon a question containing all the vital force of the questions that have been raised as to the constitutionality of the new Charter of the city of Chicago, fully settles all doubts that may have been entertained relative thereto; and if any one should hereafter carry up such objections to our Supreme Court, they may again verify an old adage respecting the ease with which some persons are parted from their money.

There is no doubt but the officers elected on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, will take and hold their respective places. So shall the will of the people be the law of our city, as it should be in every free government.

Respectfully, yours,
W. H. STICKNEY.

☞ The new Patent Law is working very satisfactorily. The change comes quite opportunely, as only $15 is now required to be paid on presenting an application. The abolition of the excessive fees heretofore required of foreigners will do much to stimulate them to introduce many valuable inventions into this country, and enable them to protect themselves against unprincipled pirates who by [illegible]

PERSONAL.

—Jay Gibbons, a member of the New York Assembly from Albany county, has been expelled from that body by a nearly unanimous vote for claiming a bribe of $100 for voting for a certain measure.

—Hon. Howell Cobb addressed a very large audience in Macon, on the 26th ult., on the affairs of the country.

—A public dinner is to be tendered to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, by his fellow-citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, as a testimony of their approval of his conduct, during the late session of Congress, in relation to our national difficulties. A public dinner has also been tendered to Gen. Rufus King, our Minister to Rome, by the citizens of Milwaukee, without distinction of party. It has been accepted, and will take place to-night at the Newhall House.

—One hundred citizens of Nevada have subscribed for the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*—Parson Brownlow's paper. The money will be forwarded by the next steamer. So says the Nevada *Democrat*.

—Mr. Thomas W. Field, a prominent Republican of Brooklyn, New York, applied to the Administration for an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the Bureau of Construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He obtained the endorsement of the Hon. Wm. Wall and other eminent Republicans, and went on to Washington. Mr. Field was successful in his application, obtaining the place he asked for. On Monday (April 1st, rather ominous,) he went to the Navy Yard and presented his official credentials, when his attention was politely called to a section in an act passed at the close of the last session of Congress, wherein the office, which had been a mere sinecure, was abolished.

—Gen. James M. Cook has resigned the office of Bank Superintendent of New York State, which he has filled for seven years past, and Gov. Morgan has nominated Henry H. Van Dyck, now Superintendent of Public Instruction, to replace him.

—Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, formerly a member of Congress, is announced as a suitable candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that since Mr. Buchanan retired to private life at Wheatland, he has evinced no disinclination to mingle with society. To those disposed to converse on such matters, Mr. Buchanan very freely expresses his disapproval of the course of Floyd and confederates, and denounces the traitors in severe terms. He defends strenuously the policy pursued during the close of his administration, insisting that it was the only true one to avoid the shedding of fraternal blood.

—The Lynchburg *Republican* states that Mr. Bruce, the mail agent who has been reported as tarred and feathered in Virginia, was waited upon on Saturday by a deputation of citizens of Culpeper Court House, and informed that he would not be allowed to pass through that village again as mail agent. Mr. B. replied that he would do so, no matter what were the consequences, and he went through to Lynchburg on Monday, and returned to Alexandria on Tuesday, without being molested at any point on the entire route.

—Bishop Philander Chase was about to consecrate a church at Waukegan, Illinois, but having written the deed of consecration just before going into the church, found his hands were soiled with the ink. He did not observe this until he had entered the church. Calling upon one of the clergymen present, he asked him to bring a bowl of water and towel from the vestry, he being too large and unwieldy to go there himself. The clergyman ventured to suggest to him, *sotto voce*, that a wet towel might do as well, and would be less noticed by the congregation. The bishop looked at him over his spectacles, and said, "Sir, I never wash with a towel." The services were going on, notwithstanding the commotion in the chancel around the bishop. At last the senior warden of the parish—now deceased—was obliged to go out and bring in a bowl of water. And by a singular coincidence, just as the officiating clergyman was giving out (according to the rubric in the consecration office) the 21st Psalm, part 2d—

"I'll wash my hands in innocence,
And round thine altar go,"

the bishop dipped his hands into the bowl and washed them. Some of the people of the parish to this day think that this was part of the ceremony of consecration.

—Mrs. Myra Gaines is thus described, as she appeared at a late Presidential levee, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman, a relative of her family: Her figure is short and slight; her weight, perhaps, one hundred pounds. She wore a Quaker-colored watered silk dress, cut low over a full bust; the very short sleeves revealed a finely-proportioned and fair white arm, that would have graced the belle of the assembly. Though her age is about fifty, no one would estimate it over thirty-five. She wore bright gold bracelets upon her wrists. Her hair, which is black and glossy, was confined in a netting of gold lace, and two long bright curls fell one upon either shoulder. Her eyes are black, restless, and expressive. Two small ostrich plumes, of white and blue, were partially concealed in the dark folds of her hair. Her step is elastic, her manner graceful. She is very conversational with her acquaintances, and her countenance indicates unusual intellectual ability. Thus let your readers form a conception of Mrs. Gaines, as, with a magnificent white camelia upon her bosom, she glided round and round amid the gay and happy throng in the great east room of the President's mansion.

Effects of Secession in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Clipper, 4th.]

Here in the city of Baltimore, lately so proud and prosperous, even when a portion of her press were grossly calumniating her citizens, and wantonly endeavoring to drive prosperity from their doors, the sad consequences of this disunion madness are severely experienced. Never in all our history was there so much suffering among the masses of the people. Families that never before knew want are crying for bread. Men whose honest toil has always afforded them a competence, are forced to beg or steal, or starve. The Councils have been compelled to lay aside all other business to provide food for famishing thousands of honest, industrious mechanics and laborers. In this spring time, when every trade and occupation was wont to be in full operation, our wharves are silent, our warehouses deserted, our workshops closed and our people starving, aye, absolutely starving because they cannot find employment. The condition of Baltimore is only a type of that of other communities throughout the country. Where shall we look for the cause of this distress? What has occasioned it? Not the new Federal administration, for that has, thus far at least, proved quite as conservative as either of the Democratic administrations by which it was preceded; not the Republican party, for that has attempted to do nothing more than it did, or attempted to do, four years ago. There is but one cause, one poisoned fountain, whence flow in deadly and death-dealing currents all these alarming evils, and that is DISUNION! To this fell heresy, this damning doctrine of reckless demagogues willing to sink the whole country in perdition, to gratify their mad ambition, can alone be attributed the misfortunes that oppress the people. Let disunion be put down—let it be crushed out—and peace and prosperity will once more smile upon us. It is the duty of the suffering people everywhere to raise their voices in thunder tones against these wanton and cruel disturbers of the public peace and destroyers of the public welfare. They have borne this madness long enough, and they should speak out and speak in such a manner as to make the small souls of the Southern Disunionists shrink to nothingness. Their indignation should find vent against those who ruthlessly bring upon them all this needless suffering and privation. They should in their turn rise up and assert their rights and revolutionise the revolution, rebuke the treason and shame the traitors. Let the Border States speak first, for they suffer most; they will find a party in the very heart of the so-called Southern Confederacy that will echo their words and respond to their efforts.

Romance of the Steam Engine.

James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, was born in the year 1736, and died in 1819, at the age of 83. From an interesting article in the *Scientific American* we make a few extracts concerning this great man and his invention:

The comprehensive mind of Watt took in all the principles of motion—all the devices and parts of the mechanism, and the power which gave motion to the steam engine. Watt first invented condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder; he was the first to operate the piston both backward and forward in the cylinder, by means of steam, making it truly the steam engine; he invented the parallel motion, applied the governor to the throttle valve, the mercury gauge to the boiler, the dash pot to the puppet valves, used the adjustable cut-off, and worked steam expansively, invented and applied the steam jacket, and made the damper self-acting; in short, he left the low pressure engine essentially as it is at the present day. Macintosh said of him: "Mr. Watt has long been, by the consent of the greatest men of science in the world, placed at the head of all inventors in all ages and nations." Professor Robinson said of him: "Every new thing that came into his hands became a subject of serious and systematic study, and terminated in some branch of science."

Great Improvement in Making Sugar.

L'Opinion Nationale, of Paris, under the heading, "A Revolution in the Manufacture of Sugar," announces a discovery by M. Rousseau, which, it says, will *more than double the yield from a given quantity of cane*. The process is exceedingly simple, and the editor says that he has repeated it with complete success in the laboratory, and sees no reason why it should not succeed as well on a large scale.

It is known that saccharine juices obtained from plants, alter rapidly in the air, because it contains albuminous matters which become brown or black by the action of oxygen. M. Rousseau removes the albuminous matters by heating the juice with about three one thousandths of its weight of crude pulverized plaster. As soon as the liquid arrives at boiling heat, a thick scum forms on the surface, and by decantation, a perfectly clear liquid is obtained. This liquid left in the air, would become as black as ink; but by mixing with it six or eight per cent. of its weight of hydrated peroxyd of iron, all the alterable organic matters are removed in a few seconds. It will then remain for an indefinite time without color, and it is only necessary to boil it down to obtain crystallized sugar.

Specie Wanted—A "Hint" to the Banks in the Confederate States.

The following circular has been addressed to the presidents and directors of each of the banks in the Confederate States which have suspended payments:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27, 1861.

To the President and Directors of the ——:

GENTLEMEN: It is well known that the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the Confederate States, during the past winter, was the result neither of speculation, nor of a desire of gain, but that it was a political act done by the authority of the State governments, and that urgent public necessity justified the action of the public authorities and of the banks. The object intended by both was for the public good. Permit me, in further promotion of the same good, to request you now to modify such suspension.

Congress has authorized a loan of fifteen millions to be taken up for the public defence, part of which is to be offered on the 17th of April. In the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and in the lower part of Alabama, the currency is either coin, or bank notes redeemable in coin, while in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and in the upper part of Alabama, the currency is in bank notes, which are from two to three per cent. below the value of coin. It is obvious, therefore, that under existing circumstances, the subscription to the loan cannot be paid in bank notes in all the Confederate States, without producing inequality and confusion. The only means of making the subscriptions equal, is to require payment in coin, or in currency at its value in coin. And as the former would be an impracticable condition, the Department has been compelled to adopt the other alternative. You will readily perceive, however, that in all the States occupied by your currency a serious obstacle will arise to individual subscriptions, from the idea that the two or three per cent. difference between the value of bank notes and coin, is a premium paid on the loan. I would earnestly recommend to you a measure which will remove this obstacle. It is the immediate adoption by you of a resolution that you will redeem in specie such of your notes as may be paid in upon this subscription. It is true that this amounts to a virtual return in part to specie payment, but it is done to advance a great public interest, and the cost of providing specie for the entire loan would amount to less than $150,000, to be distributed amongst all the banks of the Southern Confederacy. But it will be far less than that to you, inasmuch as more than half the loan will probably come from the paying States, and the real burden would not amount to more than eighty thousand dollars, equivalent to an abatement on your annual dividends of ⅛ of one per cent on your banking capital.

The differences will be further diminished to you by the fact that the notes will be in the hands of the government, and will of course be used in such a way as to produce the smallest possible inconvenience to the banks which had thus come forward to the aid of the government. Coin will, in fact, be wanted to a very small extent. At home, the bank-note currency will pay current demands; and exchange, foreign and domestic, can be substituted for coin, and will furnish a more convenient means of remittance to pay demands upon the government. Besides these, another important relief to the demand for coin will arise from the issue of treasury notes, which is to be made as soon as they can be prepared by this department.

And lastly, it may be urged that a preparation for a general resumption of specie payment is always desirable, and that season of the year, when crops have all been sold and calls for money are less urgent, is the most appropriate period for such preparation.

I would, therefore, respectfully ask your immediate attention to this subject, and the adoption, at your earliest convenience, of such a resolution as that above recommended.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Proposed Foray upon Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1861.

A painful suspicion has seized upon the public mind in Washington, and it has extended to Baltimore in some degree, that the occupation of the Federal Capital is actually entertained by Jeff. Davis, who is all-supreme in his military power. The question is asked, What is that arch traitor, Ben McCullough, doing in Virginia at this juncture? Why has so much pains been taken to create a Secession sentiment along the line of railway from Wilmington in North Carolina to Alexandria in Virginia? Why are the rebels so eager for the Virginia Convention to precipitate an ordinance of Secession upon the people of that State? What does the recent belligerent card of H. A. Wise & Co. to the men of their kidney in the eastern counties of Virginia mean? Why are the Richmond *Whig*, the Lexington *Valley Star*, and other Virginia Union newspapers, bought up and made to fly the secession flag? The answer to these and a hundred other kindred questions, is, that the invasion and seizure of Washington by the rebel Government is seriously contemplated, and, what is worse, is actually practicable. They say that nothing is easier for Jeff. Davis than to land 5,000 troops at Washington, and to make them the herald of their own arrival by the seizure of the telegraph and the railroads, and by the sympathies of the section though which they run.

The public alarm is not for nothing, in my judgment. It is increased by the withdrawal of any portion of the Federal troops at the Capital, for people there nor here, have any too great confidence in the militia in such an emergency. Let Jeff. Davis's bugles sound, and hosts of men in Washington and Baltimore, who are now giving listless obedience to the Federal Government, would soon rally to the rebel flag. Nothing short of the continued presence in Washington of an adequate force will quiet apprehensions.

To show you how widespread the defection is in the Government Departments at Washington, I need only mention one fact that has come to my knowledge in the last few hours. One of the clerks in the Indian Bureau, in the enjoyment of an $1,800 salary, received yesterday a commission from the Montgomery Government of Third Auditor in that concern, and he is considering whether he shall accept it or not! If he were a true man he would have laid the commission instantly before President Lincoln.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon thinks that the anti Secessionists will carry all but one of the districts of Virginia for Congress at the election next month. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. Leaders that are for the Union with arms in their hands, as the Virginia Unionists are, are very apt to fall into the ditch of their own digging, and carry their followers with them.

The New Outlet for the Cotton Crop.

"Occasional" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Press*:

Intelligence from the Northwest presents two facts which are entitled to grave consideration. Cotton seeks the easiest and cheapest method of transportation, and the fact already asserted, that the difficulties produced by the Southern conspirators would cause cotton growers and cotton factors to patronize other outlets to market, and cause them to prefer the process of overland shipment, is now frequently and splendidly verified. It must not be forgotten that all the Cotton States are not out of the Union—that in North Carolina there is an immense production of cotton, an almost illimitable extent of soil, susceptible of the most profitable cultivation of the great Southern staple. The cotton region of Tennessee is said to be the richest in the country, and Andrew Johnson will take good care to hold that State in the Union. These States, not to speak of Kentucky, Virginia, and Arkansas, have additional reasons for remaining inside of the Union, when they contemplate the heavy taxes levied to maintain the Disunion experiment, and behold the vast advantages newly opened to them by the officers of Northern railroad companies to carry their product to the seaboard. They are thus doubly tempted—by indisposition to unite their fortunes with those of mere political desperadoes and gamesters, and by commercial reasons. If we calculate the immense supply of cotton necessary to maintain our own manufactories, those of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, this will be found to be an item worthy of the attention of the cotton growers in the Union States South.

We have only to look at the number of large cotton factories scattered over Pennsylvania, and take into view the enormous amount of cotton goods woven in the free States, to comprehend the value of this thought. Heretofore most of these concerns were supplied by water via New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and Mobile, and this means of transportation is always attended with many risks. Northern buyers, when they see the ports of Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi held by armed forces, with the double intention of defrauding and destroying the government of our fathers, and of converting our great cities of the free States into so many modern Tyres and Sidons, will do what interest and patriotism prompt them to do—they will save money and help the government by insisting that their factors in the South shall forward to them their supplies overland.

Three continuous and unbroken rail connections bind the union cotton States to the Free States; chief among these is our unrivaled Pennsylvania Central, and General Patterson, with the energy and courage of his character, has accepted the opportunity thus offered to him by establishing with these aids a depot for the purpose of meeting the domestic demand for cotton. As an evidence of the rapid increase of the transportation of cotton over rail, it is stated in three days of last week there were sent from Buffalo to Boston, on an average, twenty car loads of cotton per day, or eighteen thousand bales, and it is still coming. The price for carrying this cotton from Memphis to Boston is four dollars and fifty cents per bale of five hundred pounds. This is cheaper than it can be shipped down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence by vessel, the difference being about thirty days in favor of the Northern route, and a saving of about ninety cents per bale on the freight, without counting the risk of a sea voyage. For the last four months, up to the 1st of February, the New York Central carried from the bridge at Buffalo 7,500 bales, and in February over 3,000, while our own Pennsylvania Central has carried 77,000 bales last year—being an increase of 70,000 bales in three years. It is anticipated these roads will do a larger business this summer than they have ever done before. It is equally clear that it would be much cheaper, a saving in money and time—if the overland rail transportation from New Orleans to New York of cotton intended for Liverpool were adopted, instead of the hazardous mode of sending it by sea.

A BALTIMORE STEAMER FIRED INTO.—The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says that the steamer Georges Creek, Capt. Willets, from Baltimore, in going up the Savannah River on Saturday night, was fired into and brought to by the battery at Fort Jackson. The Georges Creek, it appears, having, when abreast of the fort, observed no lights, was hailed, and giving no answer, two blank cartridges were fired at her; still failing to answer, two balls were fired into her, one of which passed over her bows, and the other over her stern, which immediately brought her small boat to the fort to explain her position.

An Illinois Work on Ethnology.

[From the State Journal.]

THE THREE GREAT RACES OF MEN: their origin, character, history and destiny, with special regard to the present condition of the black race in the United States. By J. B. Turner. Springfield, Bailhache & Baker, 1861. Pp. 112.

—A "literary curiosity" we are about to call this book; but the term might imply an insufficient recognition of its ability and interest. We of Illinois have been for some years past gradually becoming somewhat familiar with the sturdy and rugged independence of Prof. Turner's style—the strong, singing Saxon which characterizes his writings, and the profound and analyzing thought which inspirits his utterances. But few men can so well combine strength and elegance; his style is peculiar to himself, though sometimes reminding us of Carlyle's in its *outre* and startling expressions, and in often embodying a vast idea in a sentence. Many of us here in the West have been in the habit of reading his occasional contributions to current literature—principally to the agricultural journals—and have heard him lecture a few times before some lyceum or literary institution. But we do not think that Prof. Turner has ever acquired what might be termed a national reputation; that there are many people in the East who know that in Jacksonville, Illinois, resides a man of so varied attainments, or of an intellect so vigorous and original.

The book under review, as its title indicates, treats of the origin, character and destiny of the white and black races of men on this continent, the yellow race being lightly passed over, as of no great significance in the western hemisphere. The ethnological views are for the most part original, and will be termed fanciful and visionary by many; but the evident sincerity and earnestness of the author, the vigor of his language, and the strength of his argument, should secure for his ideas a respectful hearing. He makes equal war upon the dogmas of Helmer and Van Evrie—upon the abolitionist and the apologist for slavery; and the book is therefore equally calculated for Northern and Southern distribution; for Democratic and Republican perusal—being not partisan, but philosophic.

The human family is divided into three great races, each of which is perfectly fitted for residence between certain geographical and isothermal parallels—the white, or polar race, the yellow, or tropical, and the black, or equatorial. The geographical peculiarities of their original location are described and compared, and their physical, intellectual and moral qualities noted as important elements in deciding the question "where are they to live?" Prof. Turner has unbounded faith in the "unity in variety" of God's providences, and that everything he has ordained means something.

He devotes a chapter to the consideration of the questions, "Why did the black race come here, and how, and where shall they go?" These are thoroughly and earnestly examined, and the Professor's opinion given very emphatically in the following sentence:

"Now, if these and all accordant facts do not show the finger of God in this whole matter, from Ham's day down to our own, and intimate the final destiny of the black man and our highest duty toward him, I do not know what could show it. In my view, it takes no more of a prophet or a wise man to see that that the black man will go to the valley of the Amazon, whether we will or no, than it does to see that the white man will remain in the United States, or that the Amazon will run into the sea." Page 51.

"In review of these facts," Prof. T. inquires, "what shall we do?" and opens his chapter on the subject thus:

"We may, in general, like Christian freemen, by all the means God has put in our power, instruct and comfort our sable brother in his pilgrimage toward the far South, and thus prepare him for his new home and final destiny there. If so, our own destiny and our own glory will be unrivaled past all power of human speech to express.

"On the other hand, we may abuse, crush, trample and torture him as he goes: deny him all natural rights, simply because we have the power; scourge the race and desolate the earth, and explode the volcanoes of eternal justice beneath our own feet, till our own freedom is a hopeless wreck—our own strength and wisdom a strength for suicide—an infatuation that arms the race of man and the omnipotence of God against us—till at last this once patient but now phrensied and despairing man, skilled in the arts of his tormentors, and sided and abetted by all the monarchies of the globe, shall burst forth to reek upon our institutions, and kindred, and homes the unutterable vengeance of his own unrequited wrong—the justice of the ever-living God. For God still reigns; not away up among the stars, and the eternities, and the dogmas, but down in the rice swamps and cotton fields, over those sable souls, that still cry, from beneath the altar, "How long, oh, Lord, how long?"—P. 55.

Messrs. Bailhache & Baker, the publishers, have faithfully and creditably attended to the typographical execution and general "get up" of the work, and so far as looks are concerned, it is a publication which no publisher would be ashamed to own. The fact of its being the production of an Illinois author, given to the world by Illinois publishers, should doubly commend it to our citizens.

It may be had at the booksellers in this city, and also at the *Journal* counting-room. Price, 25 cents for single copy. Newsmen and dealers may obtain terms by the dozen or hundred by addressing the publishers, at Springfield.

A Speck of War.

[From the N. O. Crescent, 3d.]

There is a speck of war on the Western horizon. The news we publish this morning from Texas is, that Gen. Ampudia, at the head of three thousand Mexicans, is marching on Brownsville, in that State. Brownsville is on the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Texas and Mexico, and is opposite the Mexican town, Matamoras. According to the report, Ampudia has issued a proclamation to the people, telling them that Texas is now defenceless, the United States troops being withdrawn, and that now is the time for Mexico to take her back, having always claimed that Texas belonged to her. Furthermore, that the Mexicans were rallying under Ampudia's banner, and pressing forward to the Rio Grande, being then only sixty miles off.

The report is not an improbable one, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated. Ampudia, it will be recollected, was one of the Mexican Generals in our late war with that country, and probably has not yet recovered from the sting of defeat. It is likely that this enterprise is his own private, individual raid, got up on his own account; for he cannot be silly enough to think that he can conquer Texas and annex her to Mexico. However it may be, he will meet with a warm reception if he ventures an attack upon Brownsville, and the Texans will give him a worse defeat than even old Santa Anna encountered on the plains of Buena Vista. The idea of subjugating Texas with three thousand men, or even ten times that number, hardly rises to the proportion of a good joke. The first hostile gun that echoes along the valley of the Rio Grande will be the signal for a rally of the Texans there in force sufficient to scatter Ampudia and his men like leaves before the wind.

The United States vessels that are off the coast of Texas, were sent there to bring away the Government troops. Among them is the Star of the West, the famous vessel that was fired into a few weeks ago when she attempted to enter Charleston harbor. But for the fact that the Coatzacoalcos had left Indianola with six hundred United States troops on board, a suspicion might arise that there was some concerted movement between the United States and Mexico to attempt the reduction and conquest of Texas. But there is evidently no foundation for such a suspicion, since the United States soldiers have been sent away.

Fort Brown, which protects Brownsville, according to the report, is to be reinforced, and supplied with heavy artillery. By the time the audacious Ampudia gets there, if he should undertake the audacious experiment of storming the fort, the Texans will be ready for him, and he will, in all probability, be forced to retreat at a much quicker pace than when he advanced. It may prove a costly thing to Mexico, in more ways than one, if it should turn out that this movement was authorized by the Mexican Government.

The Eight Million Loan.

[From the New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Wall street talk to-day turns principally on the new loan. It is said that the chief partner in the firm of Drexel & Co., has taken the initiatory steps to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certain amount of bonds on their bid. A *mandamus* is to be applied for, and the legal management of the case has been entrusted to a prominent lawyer (Mr. Carlisle) of Washington city, who has already pocketed a retainer of $2,000. Talk no more, ye croakers! about the low credit of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, when the money kings thus are resorting to legal proceedings to force it to accept their loans! The *Express* money article, in regard to the matter, says:

"The case of the bidder is a hard one. After the bids were declined at a Cabinet meeting, he waited on the Secretary and urged his claim. Upon being refused he offered to take $2,000,000 of convertible notes at 1-8 premium, which was declined on the ground that no plates were ready. Not to be put off, he offered to take $2,000,000 for one year, and these to be exchanged for two year notes as soon as they could be prepared, which was also declined. The Secretary declares 'he did not want the money.' The Secretary added, that when he had *a loan* to sell, he must readvertise. The unsuccessful bidder finally left, resolved to take the law of the Secretary, which he is sure, to use his own words, will 'bring the bonds.'"

Southern Despotism.

A Tennessee paper prints a letter from a "Southern Planter and a Union Man," in which it is positively affirmed that the Montgomery leaders are already planning the overthrow of their own Provisional Constitution, with the intention to substitute in its stead a monarchial government. The writer asserts that they are only waiting for the border States to join them before attempting this new act of treason against the people.

Several elaborate articles on the evils of democratic forms of government, which have appeared in *De Bow's Review* and other influential secession journals within the last six months, have doubtless been thrown out as feelers in this direction. The aristocratic feeling in South Carolina is very strongly in favor of substituting a monarchy for the democracy to which that State has never in reality consented. There are no popular elections in South Carolina to this day. The poor whites have never been permitted to vote; and even those who have the required property qualification (they must "own a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot") only choose members of the Legislature. The Legislature elects all the State officers and the judges, and also appoints the electors who cast the vote of the State for President. To keep the poor whites from all share in the government, it is provided that no one shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature who does not own five hundred acres of land and ten negroes.

From South Carolina democracy to despotism is but a step. The aristocrats of that State began the secession movement. They wanted the African slave trade reopened. Fear of the people of the seceded States has so far prevented the attainment of their object. But they will not rest till they have so placed the powers of government that they can be wielded exclusively for their benefit.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Great Defalcation—Tax Collector Absconded—Fifty Thousand Dollars Short.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

On yesterday, the securities of N. L. McClelland, Tax Collector of the Western District, sued out an attachment against him on the ground that he had absconded, seeking indemnity against their liability on his official bond. We give the facts so far as we can gather them.

McClelland was re-elected tax collector last year, for the fourth or fifth time. He was attending to business up to Tuesday evening last, since which time he has not been seen, neither did he leave any one in charge of his business. At the last meeting of the Council, the finance committee reported a balance against him so large that we, and probably most of the community, supposed it was a typographical error—that he must pay near $50,000 to get his quietus. On Tuesday evening, several days after the finance report was made, and the fact of so large a balance officially published, McClelland went to the Mayor and told him that he was going to Cincinnati to have a settlement with Larz Anderson, Esq., and thereby get some $2,000 or $3,000 which was owing to him by Mr. Anderson, and upon getting this sum he would return and settle his accounts. The same thing was told to other city officials. Strange to say, no attempt was made to arrest or detain this officer, though his delinquency was known, and he himself announced to the chief executive officer of the city the fact of his going away, upon a pretense so bald, that obtuse and weak as Mayor Crawford is, it is astounding that even he should have been deceived by it.

McClelland checked out nearly $9,000 from one of the banks on Tuesday, and it is known he had a considerable amount besides. It is stated that he has in his possession city warrants for many thousands of dollars, but where they are, or whether he has disposed of them or not, is yet undeveloped.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Larz Anderson, stating that he had not seen or heard of McClelland. One of his sureties attached property of the alleged defaulter, yesterday, worth about $7,000. There are various rumors touching his flight, which we will not mention at present.

This much is certain, however: the defaulting official has flown, and the city loses thousands upon thousands. The official bond is only for $20,000, and consequently covers less than half of the defalcation. And this is not all that is chargeable upon those in authority. There is an ordinance requiring the Tax Collector to settle at stated times, so that if the settlements are duly made, all the revenue will be paid in by the 10th of March. Why was not this ordinance enforced, and McClelland compelled to make his settlements as the city laws require? Had this been done there would have been no defalcation—or none of consequence; but, by neglect and mismanagement, a heavy loss is thrown upon citizens who are so unfortunate as to be sureties of the delinquent, and a still heavier loss falls on the city, besides.

☞ Dr. Landerer, of Athens, states that garlic stands pre-eminent, as a plant, which snakes dislike. In Greece, gardeners who suffer frequently from their bites while collecting cucumbers and melons (under the large leaves of which the reptiles conceal themselves) find it an excellent plan, before commencing operations, to strew crushed garlic among the plants to frighten off the reptiles.

AN OFFER OF $200,000 TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Mr. S. Hart, of El Paso, Texas, one of the Commissioners from that State to New Mexico, has offered (the Montgomery *Mail* announces) a loan of $200,000 to the Confederate States, without interest, to be paid at the convenience of the Government. Mr. Hart proposes to have the amount doubled by his friends, if such a step shall be necessary.

☞ At a late meeting of the Manchester (England) Philosophical Society, Dr. C. Calvert stated that he had recently analyzed several samples of snuff, in all of which he found traces of red lead. This is a most dangerous adulteration, as the lead in such snuff will ultimately accumulate in the heads of snuff-takers and produce dreadful diseases.

500 PACKAGES OF
CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Of Every Description,
Received within a few days by
WM. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.
All bought in immense quantities FOR CASH, at Auction or direct from Manufacturers and Importers, and which we are selling for CASH ONLY at Wholesale or Retail
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Just opened from Auction, 60 Pieces Choice Colors,
Plain Silks for 75 Cts.
Extra Heavy Black Striped Silks for six shillings. Great Bargains in
Domestic Goods of Every Kind.
We have just opened a Superb assortment of Rich Paris Dress Goods, entirely different from any to be found elsewhere in this city. And have now in store
Incomparably the Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of General Dry Goods, ever Exhibited in this City.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street

THE "PRESENT STATUS"
Not to be Maintained!!!
FOR
STRYKER & CO,
141 Lake Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A Larger, More Extensive, and
MUCH CHEAPER
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
THAN EVER BEFORE.
They have been enlarging and renovating their store, thereby increasing their facilities for attending to the wants of their Customers.
A MORE COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
In their line of trade
Cannot be found in the City.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Heavy Bristol Denims	10 cts. per yard.
4-4 Stout Bleached Muslin	8 "
4-4 Brown Muslin	6¼ "
Spring Styles Fast Colored Prints	8 "
Beautiful French Printed Brilliants	12½ "
Ernani Cloths for Traveling Dresses	6¼ "
Spring Styles of best De Laines	12½ "

Broad Tape Hoop Skirts at prices incomparably lower than ever before offered,
AND A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF
Embroideries from Auction,
At prices greatly below anything ever before offered.
OUR CLOAK AND
MANTLE DEPARTMENT
Is in full stock of the latest and most elegant styles introduced East.
We manufacture from patterns purchased direct from the leading Houses East; and our facilities are such that every novelty of the season will be kept by us, and at prices that must command our goods to every one. Any one desirous of purchasing
GOODS CHEAP,
And that will prove to be just what they are represented
WILL DO WELL TO CALL
AT STRYKER & CO'S,
141 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS—Bought for my Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles China Allies, &c., wholesale and retail, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

CABS.—Edn. F. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Cabs.
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,
[illegible]

A. G. DOWNS & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Extra Quality Hoop Skirts
At the prices of Common Goods.
Novelties in
LADIES SUMMER CLOAKS.
Several call before purchasing.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.
150 .... Lake Street 150

1861. Spring Trade. 1861.
We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper, by
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 AND 46
Wabash Avenue.
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 .... Lasalle street 41

J. H. REED & CO.'S
WINE BITTERS,
Composed of the
BEST VEGETABLE TONICS,
WITH
Fine Old Madeira Wine,
An excellent
SPRING MEDICINE,
For Debility, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, &c.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries 144 and 146 Lake street.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street.
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
138 .... Lake Street 138
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Yankee Notions, &c.
138 .... LAKE STREET 138

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.
IMPROVED STAMPER QUARTZ MILL.
A Saving of Ten to Fifteen Dollars per ton freight guaranteed.
We made the First Mill sent to the Peak in 1859, which is still in successful operation, and the success of the NINETEEN Mills (over 200 Stampers) furnished by us last year, warrant us in asserting that our Mills are the best in the mountains.
We make the following extracts from letters received from Mill owners:
NEVADA GULCH, December 7th, 1860.
"Your Mills are the best in the Mountains, and have the best reputation for saving the Gold."
KENOSHA QUARTZ COMPANY.
GREGORY GULCH, January 29th, 1861.
"We have our Mill up and it works like a charm; your Mills are by far the best in the Mountains."
R. F. DALTON & CO.
Our prices for machinery are as low as at Chicago or the East, and we will GUARANTEE parties who purchase of us a saving of $10 to $15 per ton freight, over those who purchase at Chicago or any point east of the Mississippi River.
A Circular giving a drawing and full description of the Mill, can be obtained with prices, by addressing
R. C. TOTTEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
☞ A Mill can be seen in operation at our Works.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours,) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."
The carpets on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councilors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

WILCOX'S NEW HOT AIR ENGINES.
WILCOX'S PATENT HOT AIR ENGINES
Can be seen in operation at our store, 182 Clark street, daily. They are warranted superior to Ericsson's or any other Hot Air Engine, in every particular.
Railroad Men, Printers, Bakers,
And others interested in the most economical motive power ever built, are requested to call and examine them. For sale by
FAY & CO.
W. H. DOANE, Agent.

TO LAWYERS.—
Ready Soon!
THE PUBLIC LAWS OF ILLINOIS,
Passed at the Last Session of the Legislature,
WILL BE READY SOON.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake Street.

TO LAWYERS.—
NOW READY.
Vol. 24th ILLINOIS REPORTS
Is now ready.—Price, $5.50.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—
[illegible]

A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL VOCAL DUETS.
[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
Mr. Spalding,
Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
Mr. Spalding,
Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. Spalding,
Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, [illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Oak Orchard Acid [illegible]
[illegible] Water—Pamphlets containing the opinions of [illegible] Chemists and Physicians respecting the [illegible] Water in the case of many diseases of the [illegible] will be supplied gratis on application [illegible] & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago. CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ An Important Discovery [illegible] for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, [illegible]
THE MAKORA ARABICA
Discovered by a Missionary while travelling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, [illegible]
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, [illegible]
[illegible]
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty st. New York.
Sold also by druggists generally.
☞ What shall I do for my H[illegible]
LYON'S KATHAIRON. [illegible]
☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 22 Clark Street ... Chicago, Ill.
BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe.
MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Plumbing.
T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
222 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Sewing Machines.
SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
[illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.

To Property Owners.
TO PROPERTY OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
A GOOD ROOF.
[illegible]
IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,
[illegible]
INVESTIGATE IT.
KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. C. SHABER, Agent for Chicago.
GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio,
January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of eminent Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, can be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

☞ CALL FOR A PAMPHLET. mh2-d&w-3m

☞ An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

Discovered by a Missionary while travelling in Arabia.

The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and Diseases of the blood.

This wonderful remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use, with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty st. New York.

Sold also by druggists generally. mh26-d&w-3m

☞ What shall I do for my Hair? LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the best preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair and imparts a delightful odor. mh12-1m

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no27-d&w-d1y

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc30-1y

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 2 Clark Street ....Chicago, Illinois.
[au15-60-1y]

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
S. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27-60-1y

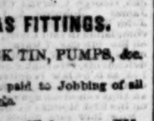
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. ja26-12-1y

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
[s7-1y]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM [ja13-'56] JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

Plumbing.



T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
222 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[no16-6-1y]

D. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
640 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using them [illegible] MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in competition and on an equally popular basis [illegible] and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including [illegible] of which we have several styles), Needles, [illegible] everything necessary to their use in family or shop, [illegible] the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND [illegible] MACHINE IN MARKET.

[illegible] to our Machines as well as our customers [illegible] REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for [illegible] which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. [illegible] alone makes our machine worth [illegible] be necessarily sold [illegible]

[illegible]

We are happy to say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as [illegible]. Three years have placed them in [illegible] ranks of first-class machines, and [illegible] been largely increased to supply the demands [illegible] We can now fill all orders. We [illegible] styles the HIGHTSIDE BLAKE & [illegible] ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and can [illegible] to produce better Embroidery [illegible] and Embroidery. Let every [illegible] the great improvements in [illegible] whether they wish to purchase or [illegible] Descriptive Circular and samples of [illegible]

[illegible] caution the public against unprincipled and [illegible] parties who have claimed to be [illegible] representing that our machines were [illegible] and offer a cast-away machine of ours [illegible] We only sell our own machines. The [illegible] proprietors [illegible] Address

L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 81, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Lake street, (Up-Stairs.) [illegible]

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
[illegible] and build good buildings. No building [illegible]

A GOOD ROOF.

[illegible]

[illegible] CORRUGATED IRON,

[illegible]

INVESTIGATE IT.

[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.
[illegible] Agent for Chicago.

[illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

[illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$20,000
To Loan from One to Five Years,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 15 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.
APPLY TO
J. LYLE.
de21-61-1y 25 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au10-61-1y 131 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
on first class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 68 Clark Street.
Three to five years Loans at 10 per cent. Short loans discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my26-61-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 — Larmon Block — No. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
At Lake Forest.
The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of April.
ap3-1w B. DICKINSON.

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. C. W. Woodward, Geneva, Kane Co. Term begins May 1, 1861. $3 per week with usual extras.

REFERS to Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, Rev. R. Colyer, Hon. Thos. Drummond, Hon. Van H. Higgins, W. M. Larrabee. mh18-d&w-1m

Music Stores.

STEINWAY & SONS
INCOMPARABLE GOLD MEDAL
PIANO FORTES.

The demand for these instruments has of late so rapidly increased that our stock is now almost entirely exhausted. Our customers will please bear with us in the hope that we shall have a full assortment by the 10th of April.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S
Well known Piano Fortes at Auction Prices,
AND FULLY WARRANTED.
Constantly on hand our new 7 Octave Rosewood full Iron Frame
PIANOS FOR THE MILLION,
Warranted to stand well in any climate.

Two Hundred Dollars,
Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Melodeons,
Constantly on hand.
ONE PRICE—CASH ON DELIVERY,
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Catalogues of latest and most popular SHEET MUSIC, and price list of every description of Instruments and Musical Merchandise sent on application, post paid, to any part of the country.
GEO. S. ROOT,
E. T. ROOT,
C. M. CADY.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark street, Chicago.
ap1-d&w

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO,
H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St.,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)
Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury of New York.
Pianos to Rent and rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within one year.
A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.
☞ Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers furnished at the usual discount. ja9-d&53-ly

A. DE ANGUERA,
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER
82........LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)........82
[fe12-d&35-3m]

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
oc15-d&39-ly JULIUS BAUER.

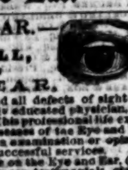
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15-d&39-1y]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
25 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d&54-3m 128 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK
89 S. Canal-St., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
ja30-1y



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se17-1y

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 8th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 95 Randolph street, Chicago. se29-60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79........South Clark Street........79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja8

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WALLACE & HOLMES,
(FORMERLY JOHN E. WALLACE.)
Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of
Hard and Soft Wood,
LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order, at short notice. They are prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or retail. ☞ Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Drawer 6111. mh5-d164-3m

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Grecian Mouldings, any size, Window Caps and Brackets in all its branches, Scroll Sawing, and four sided Balusters, a variety of patterns, Orders for Stair Work, Newels, Rails, Balusters, Brackets, &c. [illegible] Planing and Matching, and [illegible] done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention is paid to filling orders for the above and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is:—"good work and low prices win."

Agent for WM. B. BELL's justly celebrated
GOVERNING VALVES,
For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the speed of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars.
Post Office Box 4359. fe27-61-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS PRIEST, dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the 8th of February last.
Chicago, March 30, 1861. A. [illegible]

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.

Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice, and greatly increased facilities, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

WESTERN MATTERS.

WHEAT CROP.—So far as we are able to learn, the wheat crop in this county and section of country never appeared better at this season of the year. We have conversed with people from all parts of the county, and all agree that the prospects are good for an abundant yield.—Naperville (Douglas Co.) Sentinel.

FIRE.—The residence of Mr. J. H. Cline, situated just south of the Public Square on Washington street, caught fire near the chimney in the south end of the house, on Thursday evening last, and was partially destroyed, the roof being nearly all burned off.—Waukegan Gazette.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—We learn that one Wm. Rose, living at Concord, in this county, made an attempt to shoot a young man by the name of Cyrus Byers, of the same place. The gun was charged with No. 5 shot, and took effect in Byer's neck and shoulder. It is feared that the wound will prove fatal. It appears that the young man Byers has for some time back been paying attention to a daughter of Rose, which highly displeased him. Byers was threatened and forbidden to keep company with the girl. On Tuesday last, however, he and the girl went riding in a wagon, when the father of the girl met them in the road, and fired upon Byers. Afterwards Byers escaped to the tavern, where he was followed by Rose who still persisted in his attempt to kill him. We understand that Rose is under arrest.—Middleport (Ill.) Press.

FIRE AT GENEVA.—An empty house in Geneva, Kane county, formerly occupied by Benjamin Dusenbury, was burned on Wednesday last. Loss $800.

A GOVERNOR RIDES FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN A DOG TRAIN.—The St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat gives an interesting account of the trip of Gov. Barber of Dacotah, of five hundred miles on a sled pulled by dogs. The Governor traveled from Selkirk to St. Cloud, and visited the office of the Democrat, where he honored the editress, Mrs. Swisshelm and her daughter with a short excursion.

THE NORTH STAR.—This schooner was cast on our beach last fall, afterwards moored into the harbor. On Thursday last the Leviathan steam tug attempted to take her to Milwaukee. The bar, however, proved impassable to the tug after an ineffectual attempt, and the schooner was towed back to her moorings.—Grand Haven Clarion.

A HOAX.—The report published in the St. Louis Republican that Mexicans and Americans had seized Fort Mary, located near Santa Fe, is pronounced a hoax by a gentleman just in from Los Vegas three days after the reported taking of the Fort.—Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST BOAT.—The eyes of the people of St. Paul were gratified yesterday about twelve o'clock, by the sight of the Fanny Harris coming up the river. She was from Red Wing, and brought up the mails and passengers which came around the lake from below on Tuesday night. A great crowd rushed to the levee to welcome her.—St. Paul Press, 4th.

TREASON IN CINCINNATI.—The equipments for an artillery company, including three pieces of brass ordnance were shipped yesterday on the steamer Glendale for the Confederate States. We were unable to learn the names of the parties who shipped the articles. Whoever they are, they are traitors to their country, according to the decision of the New York judge.—Cin. Gaz.

THE TRIAL OF LIVINGSTON.—The trial of Robert Livingston for the murder of Susan Livingston his wife, commenced on Wednesday last, and closed on Saturday. The trial of this case occasioned a good deal of interest, which was manifested by an increased attendance upon court. The prosecution was conducted by the Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Mr. Burchell, and the defense by Messrs. Dutcher, Campbell and Carpenter. The testimony was closed on Friday afternoon, and the case committed to the jury on Saturday at four o'clock, and they remained out till Sabbath afternoon, when the Judge called them for a few minutes, and there being no prospect of their agreeing, discharged them; so the case will have to be tried over again next June. The jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.—Tazewell Reporter.

Frightful Railroad Accident—Woman and Child Killed, and Another Child Seriously Injured.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

A terrible accident occurred on Friday, on the track of the Cleveland & Erie Railroad about two miles east of Euclid Station, by which two lives were lost, and a third placed in great danger. The facts of this mournful tragedy are as follows:

At the point mentioned, the railroad track is crossed at right angles with the public roadway. Another road crosses the track diagonally at a short distance east of the main road, then runs parallel with the track, and at a few rods northward from it, until it joins the main road. In the space thus enclosed is a cottage occupied by a man named Whalen, with his family and his aged mother. The family were moving to another cottage near the main road and southward of the track. On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, Whalen and another man took some of the furniture and went towards his new home, taking the way by the public roads. At the same time his mother, about sixty years old, carrying an armful of goods, and accompanied by two of the children, little girls aged four and six years respectively, set out for the same direction along the track, although it was known that the accommodation train from Cleveland was nearly due. Near the crossing of the main road the track is intersected by a "cattle guard," or pit crossed by ties placed wide apart. Just before the women and children had reached this point, the accommodation train came in sight. The engineer whistled repeatedly, supposing they would get off the track, it being a usual thing for persons to be on the track on that, as on other portions of the line. Just before the train came near her, the woman left the track, and for the first time the engineer saw the two children. He at once whistled down brakes, reversed the engine, and did all in his power to stop the train. The woman ran back to the track, and appeared to be helping the children over the cattle guard to the main road, instead of taking them off on the bank, when the train rushed on them, and knocked them into the cattle guard, instantly killing the woman and youngest child, and injuring the older child so that there is great danger of her death also.

Iron Becoming Crystalline by Vibration.

The Paris correspondent of the Photographic News, writes as follows:

The spontaneous change forged and rolled iron undergoes when submitted to continuous vibration, is productive of so much critical danger, especially in the case of railway machinery, that an investigation into the best means of remedying the resulting evils, has been viewed as an engineering question of vital importance. Among others, Mr. Schimmelbuch, of Liege, has undertaken the subject, and the following is an epitome of his investigations. A bar of pure unalloyed iron was struck by a hammer three times in a minute for six consecutive weeks; at the expiration of this time it broke into three pieces. Before the experiment, the bar was a good specimen of fibrous iron; after, on the contrary, its fracture exhibited a brilliant crystalized structure, resembling that of antimony.

A bar of iron alloyed with nickel, submitted to the same treatment, underwent no change.

A very simple means exists of recognizing this changed condition of iron, so dangerous in its consequences. Pure iron, when magnetized by contact, loses its magnetic properties immediately when the needle is detached. On the other hand, iron combined with minute quantities of some foreign body, such as carbon, oxygen, sulphur or phosphorus, remains magnetized. The efficacy of this simple test has been established by repeated experiments.

Specimens of iron alloyed with carbon, manganese, zinc, cobalt, tin, chrome and nickel successively tested, show that nickel is the only one that can be adopted commercially to correct the tendency to crystalize in pure iron, which it is so desirable to overcome. The quantity of nickel required to produce the desired effect, varies between 1 per cent and 2-1000 part.

Mr. Schimmelbuch's experiments were directed chiefly to studying the effects of the addition of the mineral wolfram to pure iron. This addition imparts the greatest hardness, tenacity and density to the iron; invaluable qualities in axles of machinery, locomotives, steamboats and in steam cylinders, light cannon, &c. The most inferior kinds of iron acquire an extraordinary tenacity, and a hardness superior to that of cast steel, by an addition of 2 to 5 per cent of this mineral, according to the quality of iron employed.

Phosphoric or sulphuric iron becomes very tough and strong by the addition of a half to 1 per cent. of wolfram, and 3 to 5 per cent. renders it extremely hard. Iron thus treated does not lose these qualities, even after a second or third fusion, and the castings are free from bubles.

The addition of wolfram to copper and its alloys exercises the same beneficial action. The addition of one-half per cent. imparts great tenacity, whilst 2 to 4 per cent. render the copper very hard, without in the least diminishing its tenacity.

The most important consequences to engineering science will doubtless result from these and other investigations, conducted with the same object.—Scientific American.

☞ Under the old tariff, wool worth 20 cents per lb. or under was free from duty, and wool worth over 20 cents, had to pay 24 per cent. The way to avoid paying this duty was as follows: The agent of the importer in this country bought a quantity of wool in France. He explained to the seller how matters stood, and he asked him to let him have the wool, which was, perhaps, worth 25 cents per lb., for 20 cents. "I will give you" exchange on London for 96 in payment therefor. It is true, could sell this exchange at 80, but I will make the sacrifice because it is you." After the sale was complete, they went to the nearest American consul and made an affidavit that the wool had been bought and sold for 20 cents per pound, and it was imported duty free.

☞ Mons. F. Athland, division director of telegraph lines in France, has come to the United States, by order of Napoleon III., for the purpose of studying the various systems of telegraphing in this country, modes of insulating, the construction and working of the lines, as well as the method of keeping the accounts connected therewith. He has visited Phelps' manufactory of telegraph instruments at Williamsburgh, and was delighted with what he saw there.

☞ An American engineer, who has lately made an extensive tour through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, [illegible] on the river Clyde. [illegible]

American Street Railroads in Europe.—We have already chronicled the opening of a horse car railroad at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, and the progress of a similar enterprise at London, both under the direction of an American.

We are happy to state that several other contracts, for similar cities in Continental Europe, have been made. Street railroads are about to be constructed at Hamburg, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Pesth in Hungary. These roads are to be built by American engineers. A talented engineer from Worcester, Mass. has been selected as chief, and expects to sail shortly with an effective corps of assistants for the scene of labor. The cars and other appurtenances will be made in this country, and the whole work will be done in the very best manner.

☞ The aldermen of New York city have voted decorations for themselves. They have given each other a gold button, of oval shape, an inch and a quarter long, and three quarters broad. These ornaments are of pure gold, and have the city arms engraved upon the face, together with the name of the owner and the district he represents. To be worn upon the left shoulder. Expense to the city, $800.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Printing,
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND BOOK BINDERS.
122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 122........Lake Street........No. 122

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
2 South Canal Street, ...Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. G. H. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se7-61-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 200 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 lbs of all sizes of colored Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c. Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound over or bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3304. my25-d381-1y

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal.
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my24]

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, agent at 196 South Clark Street. Metz has also a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap23-60-1y]

Farms for Sale.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
In Kane County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 394 ACRES,
Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-Buildings; Milk Room, Smoke House, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River, three miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.
TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 144 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. [illegible]

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP,
In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, DeKalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS B. GREENE, and now owned by Amelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 4 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mh8-d135-6m

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
Patent Attorneys and Solicitors,
Have opened an office in Chicago, where one of the firm can be consulted, WITHOUT CHARGE, upon NEW INVENTIONS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, REISSUES, CAVEATS, EXTENSIONS, ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, INFRINGEMENTS, etc. Applications prepared and prosecuted upon a CONTINGENT FEE, that is, NO PATENT, NO PAY, if the inventor so desire. Patents obtained through this agency will be published in most of the leading NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES, FREE OF CHARGE, which brings the inventor directly before the public. All professional business transacted by members of the firm—NOT BY EMPLOYEES. Patents secured in all foreign countries. Advice given, and circulars sent gratuitously.

OFFICES:
CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, directly opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.—Established in 1856.
41 PINE STREET, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 2297.—Established 1856.
LARMON'S BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4413—Established in 1861. ia2-d97-3m

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 BBLS. REFINED SYRUPS—New York, Baltimore and other brands. For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 BXS PRIME CODFISH—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE—Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street. ap1-ly

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store for sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 12 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers,
NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 12 River street.

DRIED PEACHES.—30 tons Unpared Peaches for sale by
A. Pougnet,
No. 2 Hilliard's Block, cor. South Water and Clark sts. ap9-d48-3w

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
500 BOXES SOAP, 200 BOXES STARCH,
200 KEGS SAL SODA, 100 KEGS S. C. SODA,
200 BOXES SALERATUS, 100 BOXES POTASH,
100 CONCENTRATED LYE.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
No. 129 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c.!
[illegible]
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!
STEVENS & WEBBER,
108 RANDOLPH STREET,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruit.
We are selling, until further notice, Oranges, $4 to $4.25; Lemons, $4 to $4.5, per box. Also, Apples, Cider, Figs, Dates, Nuts, &c., as low as the lowest.
COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 75 AND 77 LAKE STREET,
We are now receiving additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
And invite buyers to examine the same. We now also [illegible]
CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
[illegible]
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Bars, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. — 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SPICED AL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-ly

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30........LAKE STREET........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Pegged, Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
22 and 25 Lake street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18
mh6-61-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
BATES, WILLIAMS & CO.,
39 & 41........Lake Street, Chicago........39 & 41.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.
OUR SPRING STOCK
IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE
In the city, which we will sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
mh12d35-3m

1861. SPRING TRADE. 1861.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 and 83 South Water Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOOLENS,
Linen and Cotton Goods
ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.
THE TRADE
Can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's wear, at the
Lowest Prices.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.
mh2d141-2m

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,
631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Are now receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &C.,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
fe8d10-3m

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d30 3m]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 --- Lake Street --- 63
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
5,000 boxes TIN PLATE.
5,000 bdls SHEET IRON.
500 " RUSSIA IRON.
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA.
2,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
[illegible] casks SHEET ZINC.
10 tons PIG TIN.
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS.
20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
40 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz. AXES.
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc8-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States with unlimited privileges. ja1-61-1y

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,
JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

PEARSON & DANA,
49 — LAKE STREET — 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and Complete Stock, which will be offered at LOW PRICES to CASH or PROMPT BUYERS, being able to sell at
Low Rents and Small Profits.
ap6-d152-1m

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861........A Card........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
28........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO........28
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their stock of the above goods, for the Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands.
" " PATENT CALF,
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF,
" " " UPPER,
" " SOLE LEATHER, best tannages.
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Goring,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.
[mh30-d41-ly]

Candles, Soap, &c.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
24 WEST SECOND STREET,
CINCINNATI.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Star and Tallow Candles,
Oleine, German and Palm Soap,
LARD OIL, PEARL STARCH, FANCY SOAPS, &C.,
CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
∗∗ It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article. Thus;
A box of "Sixes," short weight, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 40 lbs at say 18 cts........$7.20
A box of Sevens contains the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 34 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 20 cts........6.80
Difference in favor of buying by weight........40
And this difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he sells, he loses FORTY DOLLARS. mh16-d373-lm&tw

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST.
Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.
A. C. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)
Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvass, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of
TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
☞ Send for our prices. [illegible]

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AND
SAIL MAKERS,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices,
Manilla and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description.

HAY AND BALE ROPE,	LATH ROPE,
ITCHING ROPES,	SPUN YARN,
SASH & BELL CORDS,	MARLINE, &C.
TAR,	OAKUM,
PITCH,	BLOCKS,
ROSIN,	CHAINS,
COAL TAR,	ANCHORS,
BRIGHT VARNISH,	OARS,
PAINTS AND OILS,	PAINTS AND OILS,

Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass,
OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY.
Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks.
Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c.,
MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
mh15d83-3m 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap4d771-1y

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS!
33 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d781-ly

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my1-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1-d61-ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
[illegible] Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 78 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Stuffs in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade required and warrants good workmanship. As a practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be undersold by any establishment. His terms are reasonable and all who take his patronage by no means [illegible] work, his customers will find this establishment the cheapest in the end. [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. FERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
P. O. Box [illegible] [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, [illegible]

Pike's Peak and California.

PONY EXPRESS
TEN DAYS
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(66 Lake and 38 Clark streets,)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES.
Letters weighing ½ oz. or under........$[illegible]
And for each additional ½ oz........[illegible]
☞ The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
☞ In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express Charges prepaid.
ap1-1y W. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment, or upon its being required on delivery at point of destination.

Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati, will give

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY

Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.

Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.

☞ For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street.
mh8-d35-6m JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

To Shippers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

From and after date this COMPANY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE

For Goods shipped by Freight Trains,

Consigned to their agents, unless such Goods are shipped through this office, in which case the usual cartage and commission for shipping will be charged.
JAS. C. FARGO,
ap6-d41-1w Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND,
BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES,
Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station, corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DISPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
☞ Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, H. H. PORTER,
Gen. Sup. Toledo. Asst. Gen. Frt Agt.
ja17-ly CHAS. M. GRAY, Cont'g Agent.

Oil Works.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS.

The subscribers are manufacturing

MASON'S SPERM OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Mason's Head Light Oil and Mason's Car Box Oil.
Also, a very superior
TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL.

And would invite all who desire a really nice article to a trial of the same, with the full belief that no Oil can be found bearing any comparison with them either for light or machinery to these Oils, in reference either to quality or price.

We have a process by which all the fibrous and gummy substance in Fish Oils is perfectly removed, leaving them perfectly pure and transparent. This process also increases the body or durable characters of the Oil, thereby increasing the wearing qualities. Another valuable quality is, it withstands a very low degree of temperature. The same Oil used for machinery is a

VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL,

Giving a clear, brilliant light, which proves its purity and excellence.

These Oils are sold Wholesale and Retail by P. E. MERRIHEW & CO., at the manufactory, 229 State street, and by C. GOODWIN, 12 South Water street.
mh20-d80-3m P. E. MERRIHEW & CO.

NEW YORK KEROSENE
OIL COMPANY,
At Prices to Command the Market!
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL.
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL.
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT:
COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York.
ap3-d25-3m

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.
ja27-d1-ly THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid
VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
Warranted to be the best in use.
HOSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
LEATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents,
ap1-d09-6m 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

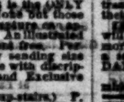
Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year, with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate,
mh14-d255-6m 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN, 199 Lake Street,
Will, up to 1st of May next, sell for
LESS THAN COST
His large and rich stock of
CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
Comprising one of the largest and best stocks in the West, such as Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Oak Extension Dining Tables, Hat Trees, Bureaus, and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
mh18 d20-1m

Trusses.



RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. [illegible] in use, but presses in only the right direction, [illegible] giving nature a chance to cure. [illegible] in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation, never galls or corrodes, and is always clean [illegible] PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. Those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the Riggs Truss. An illustrated pamphlet containing all particulars, sent free. Persons wishing the Truss can be fitted by sending, [illegible] in inches around the hips, [illegible] description of case to J. R. SEELEY, Sole and Exclusive Agent for the Western States.
Office, 191 Lake street, Room No. 4, (up-stairs.) P. O. Box [illegible] ☞ Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices. [illegible]

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
60 - Dearborn Street - 60
[illegible]

Lake Transportation.

PROPELLER J. BARBER
WILL COMMENCE
Her regular trips to and from
GRAND HAVEN,
On Thursday Evening, April 4th.
For freight or passage apply to Captain on board, or to Galen Eastman at his office on Water street, foot of Randolph street bridge. Merchandise will be shipped from the propeller forwarded by [illegible] to Grand Rapids and any point on Grand River. GALEN EASTMAN.
ap4-d50-4w

THE WESTERN
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
Michigan Central Railroads,
Numbering 20 first class steamers, and strong charters now offer to the mercantile and commercial public the following advantages, superior facilities of the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the East, independent of the Canals, the Western States, the Company's arrangements, CANAL BOATS, consisting of
180 Canal Boats.
Of the largest class, six of which ply on New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the Line of Propeller Lines, enabling it to offer merchants [illegible] superior inducements in their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS.
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various line cars and daily line, with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	B. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower.	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan Street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, to T. D. DOLE, Agent, and at Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.
Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
Omar Pasha.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Oronoco.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan Street.

Cleveland and Erie Line.
W. T. Co. STEAMERS.

Mary Stewart,	Saginaw.

Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co. Office, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
A. R. PETERS, Frt Agent 9 Astor House, N. York.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
N. G. CHASE, Agent 13 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
H. A. CHASE, Agent 101 River street, Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Freight Agent 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
T. F. ALLARD, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, Milwaukee.
W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres.
Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES.
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HOLMES & CO., Detroit, Mich.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
ap6-d57-2m Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861 1861
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego,
and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, which will be ready to take freight in the spring.

☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 101 Broadway, New York.
J. L. FARWELL, No. 8 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 9 Central Wharf, Boston.
O. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & BROWN, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
E. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
LAYTON, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
PELTON & HENEY, Cleveland, Ohio.
MATHER & CO., Chicago. ap6-d58-6m

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, on alternate days, with those of the

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo.

Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAY FLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS;
The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.
At Cleveland, with
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for passengers.

With these unequalled facilities, the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to
JOHN B. MORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, New York.
A. R. PETERS, No. 9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, } Agents Western Transportation Co.,
A. COLSON, } No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York.
JAMES SMITH, No. 89 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
J. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Cen. RR., Albany.
J. C. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., No. 13 Pier, Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. RR., Troy.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Agent W. T. Co., 191 River street, Troy.
L. MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. C. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. RR., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.
Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
ap1-d36-6w Foot of State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly

Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:

HUNTER,	680 tons	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	549 tons	Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,	587 tons	Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,	549 tons	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with STEAMERS, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property destined for those ports.

☞ Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more direct and less water than any other line, and arriving at Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine in LESS TIME. For further particulars apply to
A. T. SPENCER & CO.
[illegible] Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Water street.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Gold and Silver Plated, Copper Points, New Style of Insulators and Attachments.
☞ Orders for City and Country Trade promptly attended to. All work warranted. GEO. W. HARRIS, P. O. Box 710. [illegible]

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE [illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 6.30 P. M., Detroit at [illegible] A. M., arrives at Buffalo at [illegible] New York at [illegible] Boston at [illegible] Through Tickets at Central R. R. Depot. [illegible]
R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.
[illegible] Traffic Sup't, Buffalo.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Galena and Chicago Union Depot,) [illegible]
[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible]
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M., Arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, daily at
[illegible] A. M., except Sundays, and at
[illegible] P. M., except Saturdays.
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg,
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, WHEELING, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and Pittsburgh.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, Wes'n Pass Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily; Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York; Express Train runs daily to connect at Baltimore and Washington.
Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Tickets Daily between Philadelphia and New York, via Camden and Amboy, Trenton, New York and Brooklyn; Through Tickets, all Fall, are good on either of the above routes.
Tickets for Boston good via the Sound to Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston Passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company, in Chicago, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athen & Hubbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Forwarding and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodation with special privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."
Freight Agents of this Company:
[illegible] J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
[illegible] & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Kilby street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt, Philadelphia.
[illegible] Gen'l Ticket Agt, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa. [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—[illegible] Noon.
[illegible] for Janesville and Way Stations.
☞ Tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Depot corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Winter Arrangement.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge [illegible] A. M., Albany [illegible] P. M., New York [illegible]
[illegible] P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 6.00 A. M., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M., Albany [illegible]
[illegible] A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.
[illegible] P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours. Louisville in 18 hours.
[illegible] P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at [illegible] P. M.
☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The [illegible] train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, Burlington, and points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61.
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.
[illegible] A. M.—New York and Boston Express—Daily, except Sundays, via Old Line.
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.
[illegible] A. M.—Through Express—via Cleveland, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Express via Cleveland and Philadelphia.
[illegible] A. M. to the quick time, as any other route.
[illegible] P. M.—Detroit Express via Adrian arriving in Detroit at [illegible] P. M. and [illegible] connecting direct with trains on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 56 South Clark street, and at the depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 10.25 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., arrive in Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
[illegible] A. M., (Sundays excepted,) and arrive at [illegible] P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 11.40 P. M., (Saturdays excepted) arrives at [illegible] A. M., (Mondays excepted.)
Joliet Accommodation leaves at [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Two Express Trains daily leave Chicago, one every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday).

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Pontiac	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrives at [illegible]
☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, [illegible] Lexington, Independence, [illegible] with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, [illegible] Railroad for Pilot Knob and Ironton [illegible] Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, at the Depot, Canal street [illegible]
JAMES ROBB, } Receivers.
CHAS. CONGDON, }
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
[illegible] WHEELER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.
[illegible] A. M., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] P. M., Cairo [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] Express, (Saturdays excepted) arriving at [illegible] Cairo [illegible] New Orleans in [illegible] hours.
Trains arrive in Chicago at [illegible] (Sundays excepted.)
Through tickets for all important points North and South can be had at the General Ticket Office in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.
[illegible]
G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1861.

This has been decidedly a "blue" day. The streets are muddy and cheerless; the skies are lowering when it is not raining, and altogether business is dull. Another decline was realized in stocks. By the telegraphic reports from New York, Tennessees closed at 73, Missouris at 41¼, Virginias at 73¼, and all the leading railway shares were "down." Everything was "down" except exchange, and that went up to ⅝ ℔ cent. premium, and most of the banks reported it close at that. The buying price was ⅛@¼. Some were glad to pay, towards the close, a fraction above the higher figure. No one, however, expects it to remain at the present price, for the Straits must yield before many days more.

The demand for money continues very light. A large amount of produce paper would be gladly taken, but nobody seems to have any to offer.

Gold is firm and scarce. The selling price to-day is 5@6 ℔ cent., with tendency to the higher figure. Buying about 4@4½.

There is nothing new to-day in regard to currency matters. The brokers are buying the rejected at 75 cents, and we hear of outside parties paying a small fraction higher. Seventy-five may be regarded at the "current rate." The volume of our currency has been reduced about one-half by the thorough revision our bankers have given it. The Illinois list embraces $5,065,009, and that of Wisconsin $2,083,308. The footings are $7,748,320. The brokers are now buying the stuff at 75 cents; but if on an average they get rid of it at 80 cents the people of the West will loose more than a million and a half of dollars. The issues of the banks, not in the rejected list amount to $7,834,833, and the business of the two great States of Illinois and Wisconsin will furnish profitable employment for that amount of currency. Hence it is believed the owners of these banks will, if possible, keep them good. If we understand the Illinois law correctly, our banks will all be forced to make and to keep their securities good after the 15th of April, or they will be subject to protest, and their bonds to be withdrawn and sold as those now in liquidation.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of Saturday says:

The exchange market to-day has exhibited no new features. New York is firm at 3 ℔ cent. prem. for Missouri funds, and New Orleans remains quiet at ⅜@½ premium—not much doing in either. No discount and no paper offering. First class paper would be taken readily at fair rates. A very close discrimination is made in currency, but the best Illinois and Wisconsin money is taken at the usual rates.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of Saturday:

There was a heavier demand for loans than yesterday, but currency continuing in good supply, acceptable paper was placed without difficulty, and for this class of securities the market was quite easy, rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

Contrary to expectation, there was a stronger demand for Eastern exchange than yesterday, and the sales were, in the aggregate, somewhat in excess of the receipts, but rates were unchanged. New Orleans was dull at quotations. Gold inactive at ⅛@⅛ prem. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	40 prem.	⅜ prem.
New Orleans	⅛@1 dis. ⅜	dis.@1 par.
American gold	⅛ prem.	⅜ prem.

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:

	March 25, 1861.	April 1, 1861.	April 2, 1860.
Loans	$62,359,972	$62,606,794	$60,051,553
Specie	5,601,871	5,705,368	6,045,703
Deposits	17,811,027	18,629,842	19,262,894
Circulation	6,059,548	6,108,606	6,340,361

The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase of $306,872 in the items of the loans and discounts, $817,515 in deposits, $49,058 in circulation, and an increase of $103,049 in specie.

PITTSBURGH BANKS.—Annexed is the statement of the Pittsburgh banks for the last week:

	Loans.	Specie.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$1,890,519	$ 408,479
Exchange	1,543,633	335,144
Merchants and Manuf's	954,707	244,018
Citizens'	741,477	244,690
Mechanics'	658,652	109,451
Iron City	634,685	168,622
Allegheny	747,236	144,268
Total	$6,870,905	$1,607,560
Last week	7,161,834	1,658,340
Increase		$29,220
Decrease	$290,929	

	Circulation.	Deposits.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 199,636	$ 857,698
Exchange	978,855	226,586
Merchants and Manuf's	545,960	217,256
Citizens'	410,780	109,804
Mechanics'	232,050	93,484
Iron City	258,720	188,311
Allegheny	377,960	157,660
Total	$3,094,791	$1,655,458
Last week	2,219,811	1,162,048
Increase	$104,940	
Decrease		$6,490

COMMERCIAL

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.	738	3046		2250	322	250
C. & R. I. R. R.		1400	1050			
I. C. R. R.		700	3800		75	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	366	523	2271			
C. & N. W. R. R.	1302	1572				
C. A. & St. L. R. R.			28			
Total	2396	7061	8149	2250	397	250

	Seeds lbs	Dsd Hogs	Live Hogs	Hides lbs	High wns brls	Cattle No.
By Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.	2450			6710	50	55
C. & R. I. R. R.		2	21			192
I. C. R. R.	4920		350	6500	105	368
C. B. & Q. R. R.	595	1	620	6074		
C. & N. W. R. R.	1220	5		334		
C. A. & St. L.			240		35	33
Total	8595	8	1231	19618	190	648

The steamer *Canadian*, with Liverpool dates to the 29th, was telegraphed this morning—reporting flour dull and easier; wheat quiet and steady; corn declined 3d—closing steady; provisions generally dull.

There was a good demand for flour this morning—principally on eastern account—and the market was active, and about 5c higher—with sales of 3,600 brls at $4.25@4.50 for fair to choice spring extras, and $3.00@3.80 for superfine. Among the day's transactions, was $1,000 brls of a city brand, at $4.40—for direct shipment to Liverpool, via Boston. Round lots of good extras were in particular request, and the barrenness of the market limited sales very materially. The wheat market ruled steady, but less active, and after the receipt of the New York dispatches, it closed quiet but firm. About 45,000 bushels only changed hands, at 82½c for winter receipts, and 83c for fresh receipts No. 1 spring; and 78½@79c for winter receipts No. 2 spring, closing at 79c. Corn was in good request, but holders were very firm, and the transactions were trifling at 28@28½c for mixed in store, according to the date of the receipts. Oats were sold at 20c on track. Rye, 41c delivered. Barley dull.

There was an active demand for Timothy Seed, and the market ruled a shade higher, with sales at $2.25@2.50. Clover remains quiet with light sales at $3.90. No demand for Hungarian or Millet.

Provisions remain quiet but firm. Holders of Mess Pork, in view of the prospects of war, are holding their stocks for an advance; but the inquiry at present is light. Bulk Meats are in fair demand for the South; but the market is almost bare. To-day we note sales of 1000 Sides at 8⅛c loose, and 1500 Shoulders at $5.70 loose. The advance in Eastern Exchange has caused rather more inquiry for Lard, and the market is a shade firmer—50 bbls having changed hands at 9½c—an advance of ⅛c since Saturday.

The market for Live Stock yesterday and to-day was more lively and prices of both Cattle and Hogs ruled higher. This is partly due to the unwillingness of drovers to accept our currency—many of them having made up their minds to ship to New York, unless a material allowance was paid to secure them against loss sustained by depreciated bills. This alone, it is estimated, cost buyers $7.00 per head on good prime cattle.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following is the estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, as the amount of grain in store in this city—April 6, compared with the corresponding date of four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour	54,897	31,735	35,714
Wheat	1,737,950	470,308	449,533
Corn	1,870,498	1,279,866	128,061
Oats	578,034	130,148	111,509

Exports of Breadstuffs from New York and Great Britain.

Export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1860, to March 27th, 1861:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1860-1861	1,564,160	24,941,839	4,740,861
1859-1860	203,314	259,559	47,211
1858-1859	82,763	445,570	925,707
1857-1858	738,352	3,281,285	2,034,436

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK, April 5.—To Liverpool, 4000 brls flour at at 2s 9d; 350 pkgs lard at 30s 6d; 80,000 bush corn at 9½@9¾d, in bulk, and 9¾d in bags; 300 bales cotton, 3-16d; 1000 salted hides, 25s; 100 brls pork, 4s; and by steamer a few hundred brls flour at 3s. To London, 3000 bxs cheese and 500 bags tapioca at 45s; 10 tons tallow, 37s 6d. The shipments of flour to London yesterday were about 20,000 brls, part, if not all, at 2s 6d—2s 9d the rate now demanded; 5000 brls to Glasgow, supposed at same rate.—*Courier and Inquirer.*

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Provisions are firm, with more inquiry, a slight advance on lard having been established. Messrs. Stewart & Barter report the following sales: 200 brls mess pork, city brands, at $17; 150 do country do at $16.75; 40 do rumps at $11; 100 tcs prime lard at 9¾c, and 60 hhds bacon at [illegible] and 60 kegs of lard [illegible]—*Journal of Saturday.*

N. Y. HIDE MARKET, April 5.—There is a moderate demand for hides, but prices are without important change. The sales include 800 Texas, at 15c, 6 mos, rejecting bad hides; 300 stretched do at 16c, [illegible]; 1,000 western slaughter at 8½c, cash, and 3,000 wet salted California, on private terms.

SEEDS AT NEW YORK, April 5.—Grass seeds are steady but quiet at 7½@8c for clover, and $2@2.25 for Timothy. Rough flax is in steady demand and firm. Sales at $1.57@1.60.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—There is little or no demand for flour, and the market is much depressed. Superfine is obtainable at $4.30@4.40, and extra at $4.50@4.60, at at these figures there are few buyers. Whisky is firm at 13½c. Wheat dull at $1.00 for prime red, and $1.05 for do Ohio and Indiana white. Choice Kentucky white being very [illegible] would bring $1.15. No change in [illegible]

we heard of no transactions of consequence. The former are held at 6@6¼c for shoulders, and 8¾@9¼c for sides; and the latter at 7, 8¾@10½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Of lard, 400 tcs, chiefly country, sold at 9c. City is held at 9¾@10c for tierces and kegs. A moderate demand for groceries in the regular way, and prices are firm.—*Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET, April 5.—There is some little export demand for flour, but generally at prices below the views of holders, who are firmer in their views, and not very anxious to sell to-day. About 800 brls standard superfine, mostly good straight brands, sold at $5.31¼, and 1000 brls fancy western extra at $5.81¼ ℔ brl. Some holders refuse our lowest figures for straight lots of superfine, which is comparatively scarce, and City Mills superfine is quoted at $5.50@5.62½, with sales at the former rate. The sales to the trade are moderate, within the above range of prices for superfine and extras, and from $5.87½ to $6.75@7 ℔ brl for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality, and the market rather quiet.—*North American.*

SEEDS IN PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The seed market is quiet and a small business to note in cloverseed at $4.25@4.75 ℔ bus, mostly at the former rate for fair quality; the offerings and sales are light. Timothy is also quiet at $2.75½@2.81¼, and domestic flaxseed at $1.50 ℔ bus.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Flour—market quiet, but firmer. The only sale reported was of 225 brls city fancy at $4.75. Wheat—receipts small, and market firmer; sales 616 bags choice club at 91@92c; 1,064 bags club, and 2,500 bu do to arrive, on private terms; 465 bags fair at $1.12@1.15; 50 brls choice at $1.25; and 575 bags do at $1.30 ℔ bu. Corn—over one-half of the receipts of to-day for re-shipment, leaving only a moderate supply, and the market, in consequence, was firmer, and choice shipping lots ½@1c higher. Sales comprised 150 bags, second hand gunnies, at 35c; 2,300 bags mixed at 36@37c; 200 bags mixed yellow and prime and choice yellow from 37½c to 39c; 1,500 bags mixed white and prime white from 37½c to 40c; 1,200 bags choice yellow, mixed white, and white, at 39½c, 39c delivered, and 41c on the levee; 4,200 bags yellow and white, private; and 170 bags choice white at 41c. Oats—receipts small, and market a cent or so better; sales about 1,000 bags prime, in lots, at 27@28c; and 120 bags choice white at 29c, including bags. Barley and rye—no sales of either reported. Pork—market steady; sales 559 brls mess at $17, and 175 brls extra heavy at $17.25. Cut meats—market for sides and shoulders is firmer, but prices unchanged; sales 450 shoulders, rather rough, at 5¾c, and 2,500 shoulders in bulk, private. Lard—prime in steady demand; all lower qualities dull; sales 19 tcs and 17 brls, not prime, at 8¾c; 200 tierces and 35 brls prime in lots at 9c. Whisky—receipts light, and holders contended for an advance; sales 100 brls at 13c; 56 brls at 13¼c; 25 brls city at 13½c; and 50 brls at the market price. Seeds—market generally dull; sale small lot clover at $4.25; small lot timothy at $2@2.10 ℔ bu.—*Republican.*

SEEDS AT TORONTO—April 5.—Timothy seed in demand in small quantities, at $2.75@$3 ℔ bushel. Clover seed continues steady, with a restricted demand by retail. Prices are unchanged. We quote $4.50@$4.75 as the prices paid.—*Globe.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Flour is in fair demand at $5.25, the market firm. Mess pork firm and in fair demand at $18. Lard unchanged and steady, at 10@11c for bbl and keg. Bacon in good demand, and prices advancing; shoulders 7¼c and sides 10¾c. Whisky continues dull, and prices drooping; rectified 19c, raw 21. Corn unchanged and steady at 55c. Coffee in moderate demand, and the market steady at 12½c for prime. Sugar unchanged and steady; fully fair to prime 6@7¼c. Molasses firm at 25c.

ALBANY—April 5.—Flour continues in moderate demand. The receipts are light. We have no change to note in rates. Corn meal 10@11s. Grain—The business in all descriptions of grain is very light. In wheat, sales 400 bu spring at $1.12½c, and 800 do red state winter at 1.32. Corn is more active but unchanged in price; 5,000 bu new Northern sold at 5, at Central depot, and 58c at East Albany. Oats in car lots at 32½ at Central depot. Barley very dull; 800 bu Jefferson at 67c. Whisky—sales 200 brls at 17¼@17½ in lots. Seed—Clover is in more active demand owing to the favorable change in the weather. Clover 8c ℔ lb. Timothy $3@3.25 for Illinois.

SEEDS IN BALTIMORE, April 5.—The demand for grass seeds has been very limited and prices have declined. We quote clover at $4.62½@4.87½ per 64 lbs, and Timothy at $2 50@2 75 per bushel. Flaxseed we quote at $1.35@1.40 per bushel.

TORONTO, April 6.—The receipts by farmers' teams were restricted to eight or ten loads. The feeling amongst buyers continues active, with an apparent desire to secure the primest samples. Some few loads choice fall wheat sold at $1.21@1.28, and common to medium $1.12@1.18. Prime spring wheat brought 98c@$1.01, and ordinary, 95@97c. Barley, very little offering, but remains steady at 52c. Oats are inactive and prices unchanged. There is little business doing in flour, though holders are firm. Some lots have been in the market at $4.75 f. o. b., but buyers would not exceed $4.65.—*Globe.*

BUFFALO—April 5.—Flour—the market is dull at previous quotations, at which we have to note sales of only 200 bbls. Wheat—holders are a shade easier in their views, but buyers hold back, and no sales have been reported. Corn—old quiet at 48c from store. Oats nominal at 23@24c. Barley—Canadian remains quiet at 56½c. Rye nominal at 65c. Seed dull and unchanged. Timothy $3.00. Clover $4.37½@4.50. Provisions dull. Heavy mess pork is quoted at $16@16.50, and light mess at $15.50. Plain hams nominal at 9½c; sugar cured at 10½@11c for fair to choice, and smoked shoulders at 7½. Lard in kegs is selling slowly at 9¾@10c. Whisky dull and unchanged.—*Advertiser.*

CLEVELAND—April 6.—Flour—Sales of 100 brls extra white wheat at $5.25. Wheat—No sales reported. Red plenty at $1.04; white scarce—on track at $1.15, and from store at $1.17. Corn quiet at 34c. Corn Meal—sale 3 tons at 75c ℔ cwt. Timothy Seed—Sale 30 bus at $2.62½. Mess Pork—Sale 270 brls, without inspection, at $16.00. Highwines—Sales 25 brls at 15c.—*Herald.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Schr Echo, to arrive, wheat to Kingston a 16c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,396 brls. Market active and 5c higher. Sales were:—100 brls "Bartlett," flat hoop, spring extra, 100 brls "Ionic," do and 100 brls "Ford's," do—all at $4 50 delivered; 100 brls "Smith Mills," flat hoop, at $4 42½ delivered; 100 brls Janesville "Center," round hoop, at $4 50 delivered; 1,000 brls "Forest City," round hoop, at $4 40—for direct shipment to Liverpool; 200 brls "Cascade," round hoop, at $4.37½ delivered; 100 brls "Derwent," flat hoop, at $4 35 delivered; 100 brls "Morgan," flat hoop, at $4.35 delivered; 100 brls "Joliet Mills," round hoop, at $4.30 delivered; 100 brls "Genessee," flat hoop, at $4.30 delivered; 100 brls "Shelburne," round hoop, at $4 25 delivered; 200 brls "Troxell," flat hoop, at $4.25 delivered; 100 brls "Rock Flat," flat hoop, at $4 23 delivered; 200 brls fair Wisconsin, round hoop extras, at $4.27½ delivered; 300 brls fair spring extras at $4.15 delivered; 82 brls "McLean Co." superfine, at $3.80 delivered; 120 brls "Wisconsin Mills" super, at $3.50 delivered; 75 brls "Novelty" do, at $3.45 delivered; 100 brls "Northrup," at $3.00 on track.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Middlings at $9.50 del.

WHEAT—Received, 7,061 bu. Market steady—closing quiet. Sales were: 2,000 bu winter receipts No 1 Spring at 82½c in store; 3,000 bu fresh receipts do at 83c in store; 25,000 bu winter receipts No 2 Spring at 79c in store; 5,000 bu do at 78¾c in store; 1,000 bu fresh receipts do at 81c in store.

CORN—Received, 8,149 bu. Market firm but quiet. Sales, 5,000 bu Rejected Canal (good) by sample at 28½c afloat—delivered at the distillery dock; 1,000 bu fresh receipts Mixed at 28¾c in store; 1,500 bu Mixed (2c storage) at 28c in store.

OATS—Received, 2,250 bu. Market quiet; 246 bags at 16c on track.

RYE—Received, 397 bu. Market dull. Sales, 350 bu No 1 at 41c del.

BARLEY—Received, 250 bu. Market dull. Sales, 150 bags prime at 39c del.

SEEDS—Received, 8,595 lbs. Timothy in active demand and firm. Sales, 21 bags choice at $2.55; 46 bags do at $2.35; 500 bushels in lots at $2.25@2.50. Clover quiet; 30 bags at $3.90.

HIGHWINES—Steady; 100 brls country at 14c. City wines, in small lots, 14½c.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $16.50.

LARD—50 brls prime Leaf at 9½c.

CUT MEATS—1,000 pcs bulk sides at 8⅛c loose; 1,500 pcs shoulders at $5.70 loose.

TALLOW—In fair demand and steady at 8¼@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—64 sks unpared Peaches at 5½c; 3,000 lbs choice Eastern Apples at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Common roll and firkin dull, with sales at 7½@8½c. Choice Dairy, 11@13c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 8@8½c per doz—packers' count.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.00@2.25 per doz; Turkeys, 7½@8½c per lb.

POTATOES—Choice Neshannocks in good request for shipment, with sale of 400 brls at 80c del. Common dull and heavy at 15@16c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,231. Market to-day was firm and 10@15c higher. Sales were:

200 Hogs averaging	200 lbs, at		$4.60
184 " "	230 "		4 55
82 " "	250 "		4 60
100 " "	275 "		4.12½

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 948 head. Market active and higher. Sales were:

110 Head averaging	1,509 lbs, at		$3.75
60 " "	1,385 "		4.00
140 " "	1,400 "		3.50
37 " "	1,240 "		3.10

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, April 8, 1861:*

Stock received for week	1895 Cattle
" " "	511 Sheep
" " "	1882 Hogs
Total Stock	4287

SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Campbell & Spencer	20	Kingscott & Kirkwood	49
A. Hubbard	98	Wetzell & Morris	74
E. Summer	118	J. C. Bone	132
Page & Tucker	82	A. Bennett	47
H. Page	31	A. R. St. John & Co.	120
Robbins & Co.	96	P. Morgan	32
J. Caster	48	Wm. McIntyre	44
E. F. Leach	36	F. Mertz	44
Hale & McHildreth	79	C. Cheeney	72
G. Wallard	90	Pincombe & Co.	61
J. Warner	87	Coon & Sherwood	120
A. Smith	44		
J. Rickwood	59		
Total			1541

	Hogs.		Hogs.
Robbins & Co.	614	William Smith	283
Total			897

Below we give a few sales, average weight, &c.

14	Cattle averaging	1480 lbs	$3.43
10	"	1050	2.75
14	"	1480	3.35
16	"	1275	2.82
32	"	1290	3.13
54	"	1300	3.05
8	"	1800	3.25
16	"	1300	3.25
14	"	1375	3 25
28	"	1680	3.60
112	"	1270	3.30
64	Sheep averaging	108 lbs	6 00
56	Hogs averaging	212 lbs	4.40
59	"	195	4.30
113	"	240	4.50
44	"	209	4.50
108	"	218	4.40
62	"	225	4.45
48	"	214	4.50
100	"	242	4.55
251	"	200	4.65
78	"	175	4.25
57	"	212	4.50

CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS. *Sales reported for the* TRIBUNE *by* S. W. BOWLES, *Commission Salesman.*

SALES OF CATTLE.

26	Cattle averaging	1250 lbs	$3.00
55	"	1442	3.50
16	"	1310	3.00
35	"	1320	3.21
4	"	900	2.50
20	"	1250	3.00
7	"	1223	2.85
96	"	1635	4.00
259			

SALES OF HOGS.

43	Hogs averaging	293 lbs	$4.70
61	"	231	4.45
108	"	225	4.50
98	"	200	4.80
11	"	166	4.50
119	"	220	4.60
41	"	210	4.60
148	"	227	4.60
103	"	240	4.65
95	"	190	4.50
260	"	180	4.50
186	"	250	4.70
254	"	210	4.55
166	"	253	4.70
1794			

SALES OF SHEEP.

143	Sheep averaging	120 lbs	$4.50
65	"	133	4.00
208			

Total [illegible] shipped [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 8.—FLOUR—Heavy and 5c lower; moderate business doing for export and home consumption at the decline. Sales 14,000 brls at $5.20@5.30 for superfine state; $5.35@5.45 for extra state, chiefly $5.35@5.40; $5.20@5.35 for super western; $5.35@5.65 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.75@$7 for trade brands do; market closing quiet. Canadian a shade easier on a demand moderate; sales 250 brls at $5.40@5.75 for common to good extra; $7@7.50 for choice and favorite do. Rye flour in limited request at $3.20@4.10. Corn meal without change; sales 300 brls Jersey at $2.80; Brandywine is quiet at $3.50@4.20.

WHISKY—Continues in fair request at steady prices; sales 600 brls at 18¼@18½c.

GRAIN—The accounts by the "Canadian" have slightly depressed the wheat market; prices about 1@2c lower for common to medium grades; sales 6,000 bu fair to choice spring at $1 25 delivered; 11,500 bu Mil club at $1.30@1.32 delivered; 41,000 bu com winter red western at $1.38½c delivered; 14,400 bu com white western at $1.45@1.47; 6,300 bu good white Canada at $1.52. Rye quiet with sales at 68@68c. Barley dull with trifling sales within the range of 65@70c. Corn in pretty good demand for export and home consumption. Market closed a shade easier. Sales 78,000 bu at 66@67c for old mixed western in store, 67@68½ afloat and del; 61c for damaged; 68 new do at [illegible] depot; 65@66 for new northern yellow; 68 for new yellow Jersey; 70 for old do; 67 for new yellow southern; 68 for old do; 69@70 for white southern. Oats firmer, with more doing, at 31@32½ for Jersey; 33½@34 for western and Canada; 34½@35 for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork hardly so firm; sales 700 brls at $17.25@17.37½ for mess; $12.75@13.00 for prime. Beef still rules quiet, but firm, with fair demand; sales 300 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 for country mess; $9@10 for repacked mess; $10.50@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Beef hams quiet and firm; sales at 12@15c for state and western. Cut meats steady; sales 50 hhds at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 8@8½c for hams, the latter price for very choice. Bacon quiet and prices unchanged; sales 100 boxes Cumb cut middles, p t. Lard continues firm and demand fair; sales 750 brls at 9@10½c for No 1 to prime. Butter in limited request at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@19c for state. Cheese quiet and steady at 7½@10c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Raw continues steady. Sales 730 hhds chiefly Cuba at 4½@5¼; 5¼@6 for Porto Rico; 100 bxs at 6¼ by auction; 220 hhds Porto Rico at 4⅞@5. Molasses—unchanged; sales 150 hhds and 125 this Muscovado at 24; 25 hhds Porto Rico at 32; 60 bbls New Orleans at 35.

STOCKS—Moderately active but lower prices. C & R 152½, C & Tol 32½, Gal & Chi 70, Ill C scrip 67, Pan 111¼, M S 15½, M C 54, Read 40½, C B & Q 71¼, C 60, Harl 14½, do prfd 38½, Hud 41¼, Erie 28¾, N Y C 75½, Pac Mail 83¾, Ill C bds 95½, M S 2d 62, Tenn 6s 73, Mo 61¼, U S 6s, 81 coupons 91¼.

Foreign Markets.

PER CANADA.] LIVERPOOL, March 28, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co, Bigland, Athya & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour dull and easier. Quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 3d; mixed 37s.

PROVISIONS—Generally dull. Beef quiet; holders offer freely, but don't press sales. Pork quiet. Bacon dull at 49@50s. Lard firm at 55@56s. Choice American tallow dull, holders pressing their stock on the market; butcher's 55s 9d.

ASHES—Pots steady at 29s 6d@30s; pearls steady at 30@30s 6d.

GROCERIES—Sugar and rice steady. Coffee firm but quiet.

LONDON MARKETS—Wheat firm, and 1@2s higher for English; 1s higher for American red. Coffee firm and slightly higher. All descriptions of tea 12s. Sugar quiet. Tallow is dull at 58s 6d@59s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Sales of Ill C shares 27@28 discount; Erie shares 27@28; N Y C 69@71s.

Consols closed Thursday at 91¾@91⅞ money; 91¾@91⅞ account.

LONDON.—G. F. Satterthwaite's circular, per Europa of March 22d, closes with the following:

The market for American securities during the past week has been without violent fluctuations. The arrival of the President's address had been looked forward to as likely to cause a marked change in prices, but the only effect, so far, has been to cause a slight decline, Illinois Central closing at 27 discount, buyers; and Erie shares at 27 per share. State and railroad bonds are more inquired for, and are not freely offered.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 7 per cent: this measure has not favorably affected Stock Exchange values, where much anxiety is felt about the future course of American affairs: the effect of the Morrill Tariff Bill cannot be overlooked in the bad result it will have upon our exports of manufactures.

Consols close at 91⅞ to 2 for money, and 92⅛ to ¼ for account, 10th April.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... April 8.

Prop F W Backus, Childs, St Joseph, 120 cds wood, 15 tons mdse.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Manitou, 140 cds wood.
Schr Commencement, Fendes, Holland, 57 m lumber, 355 bus rye.
Schr Telegraph, Clydesdale, Henpeck Hollow, 100 cds wood, 1,200 cedar posts.
Schr T L Shanks, Shiver, Kalamazoo, 150 m shingles.
Schr Abigail, O'Connor, Manchester, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED ... April 8.

Prop F W Backus, Childs, St Joseph, 20 tons mdse.
Schr J L Shanks, Shiver, St Joseph, light.
Schr Commencement, Fendes, Holland, light.
Schr S Bates, Cameron, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary G Bonesteel, Christy, Grand River.

Marine Intelligence.

FELL FROM THE MAST-HEAD.—George Rush, second mate of the barque S. B. Pomeroy, lying in the river at Cleveland, lost his hold at the mast-head of that vessel Wednesday afternoon, and fell into the river. His head and neck were badly cut and bruised, but he was rescued from the water alive, and it is expected he will recover.

LAKE HURON.—The steamer Forester, from ports above, arrived this afternoon, on her usual time. Capt. J. P. Ward has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda:

Got no farther than Lakeport, which is but ten miles beyond Fort Gratiot; found ice which prevented us going any further. Brought down two of the Forest Queen's passengers, who came down by land to Port Huron. They report the Queen lying perfectly safe at Forestville, with the ice in large quantities outside of her. No navigation can be expected till we get some westerly winds or warm weather.—*Detroit. Adv.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... April 6.

Resolute, Athens, 45 cubic feet rubble and 24 cubic feet dim stone.

CLEARED ... April 6.

Oak Park, Summit, 1 brl flour, 1 wagon.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 2,200 ft lumber, 2,975 ft timber, 250 ft siding, 4,000 lbs machinery, 2,000 lbs stoves, 1,718 lbs wrought iron, 25 brls salt, 15 brls highwines, 1,250 lbs household goods.
Resolute, Athens, 1 buggy, 700 ft timber.
J H Dicky, LaSalle.
Warrior, Seneca.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUALITIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
5 horse power ... $500 | 20 horse power ... $1,250
[illegible]
and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois.
Post Office address Box 374.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 34 Franklin street.

FIRST CLASS DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE.
300 ASSORTED BOTTLES GOLD LABEL,
250 DRAWERS CHERRY FRONT GOLD LABEL,
Counters with Marble Tops,
Prescription Stand Complete,
Shelving, Cornice Work, Etc.,
Counter Scales, Oil Cans,
Soda Fountain with Charger, 2 Iron Fountains, Glass Lined and Silver Draft Stand.
SMITH & DWYER,
54 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE
AT
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.
The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, DR. JOHN R. GULLY, Mrs. GULLY, R. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the right season for transplanting. The subscriber offers plants of the Wilson's Albany Seedling [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of the War Steamers.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

SOUTHERN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Warlike Reports From Charleston.

EFFECT OF THE WAR PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Scott Ready to See the Traitors.

ANOTHER MESSENGER TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

Pennsylvania to be Put on a War Footing.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—Gov. Curtin will send a message to the Legislature to-morrow recommending an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. The message takes the ground that our people, so long peaceful, have lacked military habits necessary amid the disturbed condition of the surrounding States, and should begin to prepare the means of self-preservation, and it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the national laws.

The Republicans will hold a caucus on this subject to-morrow. The State Treasurer declares that the appropriation must be raised by loan.

In the Legislature to-day steps were taken for the postponement of the time of adjournment, for the consideration of this subject.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is a mistake to suppose that recent events in Dominica have excited any peculiar interest on the part of the Administration. Nothing is authentically known here beyond the fact that the Spanish subjects on the Island sent to the Captain General of Cuba for assistance, and that the two or three hundred troops dispatched by him were under orders not to land unless by request of the authorities. There is, however, some anxiety to learn what Spain will now do in the premises. That she was privy to the revolutionary movement is a mere conjecture, as it is said that even in diplomatic circles there is no information on which to base such conclusions.

The troops in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, on board United States vessels, are considered sufficient in number to reinforce that Fort, if this has not already been consummated.

Proposals for Treasury notes to the amount of nearly five millions of dollars are to be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Offers have been privately made of 1¾ per cent. premium for the entire sum, but it is deemed proper to afford a fair opportunity for competition.

[Sunday's Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—A high official of this government left to-day for Montgomery on a mission to the government of the Confederate States.

Lieut. Talbot carried an order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Dispatches from Montgomery render perfectly certain that there will be no attack on Pickens or Sumter.

The *Times* dispatch says the court martial of Capt. Armstrong closed yesterday. It is thought he will escape entirely or with an easy reprimand.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says Major Anderson is not to be withdrawn and will be provisioned. Lieut. Talbot will reach Charleston to-morrow with the President's conclusive decision. The responsibility rests with South Carolina entirely.

The *Herald's* correspondence says on emptying two bags from Florida at the Dead Letter office, on Saturday, two copper-head snakes emerged, which were killed after an exciting scramble.

The same correspondent says official advices from Central America state that the impression is general, that a movement is on foot for the consolidation of all the States into one government, and that it will be successful.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says an officer of the army stated to-day that a collision would probably first occur at Charleston harbor. He says the Government having decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send orders how it should be done; but Gen. Beauregard and Gov. Pickens refused to accept the plan of evacuation. What order or plan was proposed is not fully known. It is understood that the Government wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the U. S. The Carolinians peremptorily refused. They demand unconditional surrender. These facts were laid before the President, who decided that unless they at once accepted the order or plan, the Fort would not be evacuated.

When the ball is opened, the Government will blockade every principal port in the Confederate States commencing at Charleston, and ending at the mouth of the Mississippi.

It is said if an attack be made on Fort Sumter, an attempt will be made to throw reinforcements into it. They don't expect to succeed, but will make an effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards. The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says, from the best information that a few days leave of absence will be granted for an indefinite period to the entire command at Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Army and navy officers, in common with others, are unacquainted with the present military movements, but believe they are principally intended for Texas. Gov. Houston has given full advices to the Federal Authorities, and the result it is anticipated, will be his re-establishment as the Executive of Texas.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The Virginia State Convention re-assembled this morning. Secession resolutions from the people of Charlotte and Norfolk counties were presented. Mr. Holliday said that the signers of the latter constituted but a small minority of the people of the county.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition for secession, signed by 1,500 people of Richmond. He said that the signers constituted but about one-third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation.

The ninth resolution was taken up in committee of the whole, and the amendments offered yesterday were defeated.

Mr. Bouldon moved to strike out the whole resolution and insert a substitute embodying a declaration that the separate independence of the seceded States ought to be acknowledged without further delay, and such arrangements made and such laws passed as the separation may make necessary and proper. The committee refused to strike out by yeas 68, nays 71.

Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth resolution was adopted, 92 to 37.

The Committee then referred back to the 8th resolution, recognizing the right to secede for just cause. Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out the resolution and insert a substitute embodying Madison's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort. The committee refused to strike out by ayes 22, noes 114.

On motion of Mr. Summers, the words "they concede," in the 3d line, were stricken out, and the resolution was then adopted and the committee rose.

Mr. Preston, a conservative, offered a resolution, supposed to have been occasioned by the late war movement, declaring that the Government has no power to subjugate a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to wait on the President, present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him to communicate to the Convention the policy the Government intends to pursue. The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, and accepted by Mr. Preston, as follows:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the Government intends pursuing towards the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens the disturbance of the public peace, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President," &c.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment to include a desire to know the policy of the seceded States toward the General Government. Rejected.

Mr. Preston's resolution was then adopted, as modified. Mr. Jackson moved a reconsideration. The Convention agreed to take a vote again. Mr. Jackson made a vehement speech against the proposition, declaring his constituents would never consent to join South Carolina. Lieut. Gov. Montague made a spirited speech in reply. Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides. Some of the Unionists consider that the addition of Mr. Carlisle's resolution will annihilate all hope of adjustment. Without taking a final vote, the Convention agreed to adjourn, hoping for a more calm session on Monday.

Movements of War Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steam frigate Powhatan, which left the navy yard yesterday, was intercepted by the steam-tug Griffin at the quarantine, and proceeded to sea. The Atlantic sailed to-day. The Illinois, chartered by the Government, will load with troops and stores immediately for the Gulf. The Baltic has been chartered. The War Department is negotiating for several large steamers for transport service.

NEW YORK, April 8—The steamer Edinburg is in the offing. News anticipated.

The Harriet Lane sailed this morning having changed the revenue for the American flag.

Large quantities of army stores are being shipped on board the steamers Baltic and Illinois.

Beauregard Orders out 5,000 Men.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Beauregard has ordered out five thousand troops. Companies are constantly arriving and being put in [illegible]. New batteries are also being con[illegible]

Military Operations in New York and Charleston.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Illinois has taken on board 2000 barrels assorted stores, 500 cases muskets, a large quantity of ammunition and two parks of artillery, with a large number of gun carriages, and $70,000 in specie. She sails in the morning.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch states that Gen. Scott continues active personal supervision of the military here, which is considered sufficient to protect the city. Guards around the Capitol and public buildings have been doubled and armed to the teeth.

The *Post* quotes a private letter from Charleston, which states that Anderson intends to retort on the Charlestonians stopping his supplies by prohibiting farther intercourse by water with the forts that surround him.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says Lieut. Talbot left for Sumter to-day, with instructions to Anderson, and will undoubtedly be re-admitted to the fort, although stringent regulations have been adopted by the secessionists.

Large quantities of ordnance, ammunition, &c., have been transported to-day from Governor's Island to the steamship Baltic, including one hundred gun carriages for large columbiads, marked "Fort Pickens." She sailed at 7 o'clock this evening.

Warlike Reports from Charleston.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Information has been received from the North that reinforcements have been ordered to Fort Sumter, accompanied by a squadron under Commodore Stringham. Five thousand Southern men, additional to those in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within twenty-four hours. The ultimatum is seizure or surrender. This notice was sent to Major Anderson, but with supplies, to-day. He was notified by Beauregard that they are the last, which is equivalent to declaring hostilities. This is positive.

Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy.

Gov. Pickens on Friday inspected the batteries, accompanied by his Council and senior officers.

Bloodshed is inevitable. A formal demand to surrender the Fort has been made.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Gen. Beauregard this morning issued an order, and sent a special messenger to Major Anderson, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would be prohibited from that date. All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments are expected from the interior.

From New Mexico and the Gold Regions.

INDEPENDENCE, April 8.—The Santa Fé mail with dates to the 25th, arrived this morning.

Col. Loring had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New Mexico, which gave satisfaction to the people of that Territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by citizens of Santa Fé is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving, going back to the Pike's Peak region.

The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.

Emigration to the gold fields has commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party.

A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of the country, and business is looking up.

Kansas Senatorial Election.

LEAVENWORTH, April 6.—The following is the vote taken for the United States Senators in the joint session of the Kansas Legislature:

James H. Lane	50	Fred. P. Stanton	20
S. C. Pomeroy	52	A. J. Isaacs	11
M. J. Parrott	50	Scattering	8

Some doubt is cast upon the legality of the election owing to the excess in the number of votes. The Governor withholds the certificates of election until the matter is cleared up. The Senate has the matter under consideration.

Copious rains have fallen throughout the State the past week, and crops look promising.

Effect of the War Panic in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—Outside of the Convention the war news does not produce much sensation.

PETERSBURGH, April 6.—The war tidings produced great excitement. The people say, "Let it come—Virginia must secede."

NORFOLK, April 6.—The war news has produced an unfavorable feeling towards the Administration.

NORFOLK, April 7.—Jno. A. Lawrence, Unionist, has been re-elected Mayor, at Portsmouth, by 300 majority.

Southern Military Movements.

MACON, Ga., April 6.—Troops are moving rapidly for Pensacola. Eight companies have left here. The balance leave on Tuesday.

The Fugitives in Canada.

DETROIT, April 8.—About 300 fugitive slaves, principally from Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers are reported on the way. Many are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding every effort for their relief.

Hartford Election.

HARTFORD, April 8.—At the election to day the Democrats carried the entire city ticket by 500 majority.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Canadian.

PORTLAND, April 8.—The steamer Canadian left Liverpool the 28th, and Londonderry the evening of the 29th ult., and arrived at Portland this morning, in 8½ days from Londonderry.

The North Briton, from Portland arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th, having touched at Londonderry the previous day.

The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th.

The City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The Edinburg sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 27th ult., with £102,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter season, till April 8th.

The strike in London of the building trade again assumes serious proportions. Turnouts among the Lancashire weavers were increasing, and some rioting was feared.

In consequence of Friday and Saturday being holidays, the market news by the Persia will be no later than that now received.

FRANCE.—Napoleon received the address from the corps Legislatiff on the 3d ult. In returning thanks he said: "Notwithstanding the debate, he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped that the Government and the Legislature would mutually aid each other." The speech is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last Alocution has been suppressed.

France is far less conciliatory than has been represented. The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded after explanations from Austria.

On the Paris Bourse Rentes were dull, 68f. 10c.

ITALY.—Count Cavour, in his speech on the Roman question, claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual powers was the source of evil.

Reactionary demonstrations were taking place in Syria.

It is certain that the American Secretary of Legation has been murdered at Jeddo. The English and French Ministers had retired, but the American Minister remained at Jeddo.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is officially stated that Prince Albert will visit Canada this summer, arriving there the middle of June.

The adjourned general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company was held in London on the 27th ult. The directors were authorized to raise an additional £600,000 at 7 per cent. They propose landing the mails at New Foundland every voyage.

Negotiations are being made with the Great Eastern to convey to New York 1,200 German emigrants bound to the Mormon Territory.

The London building strike threatened to assume formidable dimensions. Great contractors had determined to close their jobs if the men continued to refuse their offers, thus throwing some some 4,500 men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium, where wages were lower than in England.

Rev. Dr. Cheever had been lecturing in Liverpool, on the question of slavery and the American crisis.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that Gen. Guyon has been authorised to make contracts for the French army at Rome for six months longer.

The Paris journals had received permission to publish the Pope's Allocution.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67f 95c.

The rumor that Austria intended aggressions against Piedmont, and that the French movements are in response, is pronounced false.

ITALY.—In the Chamber of Deputies several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the Capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

It is reported that some disturbance took place at Warsaw, but nothing of a serious nature occurred. The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished. A special commission for public worship and instruction is appointed. A Council of State is to be appointed, composed of members of the clergy, high dignitaries and the most distinguished persons of Poland. The right of petition to the National Government is granted.

TURKEY.—A scheme of a forced loan is published. It was stated that there was to be another Turkish loan guaranteed by France, for compliance with French views in Syria.

CHINA.—Telegrams report teas advancing, but are dull at Canton.

LONDON.—The funds continued dull. Consuls on the 23d declined ⅛. In the discount market the demand for money active, and at the banks the applications were large and numerous.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, March 29th.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appear imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. Victor Emanuel is said to have written to Prince Napoleon of an attack and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

TURIN.—In the chamber of Deputies Signor Cheeves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome. Count Cavour urged that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the chambers [illegible]. The time will be fixed by law.

An Outrage.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Capt. M. S. St. John, of the 3d Infantry, has resigned.

Capt. Rynders and son, of the brig Julia E. Arey, of Thomaston, arrived here Saturday from St Thomas. Each received 25 lashes and 14 days imprisonment at Ensise Mills, Camden county, Ga., in November last, on an alleged trumped-up charge that they harbored a slave and expressed a preference for the election of Lincoln.

Currency Meeting in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—An enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Pittsburgh was held to-day in regard to the currency. The wholesale and retail trade were fully represented. The strongest determination was manifested not to receive depreciated money except at brokers' rates. Missouri and Virginia four per cent. discount.

Attempted Suicide.

QUINCY, April 8.—F. V. Marcy, a lawyer of this city, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, cut his throat with a razor, supposed not to be mortal, cannot be determined at present. The wound is very long but is not deep.

A Town Burned in Kentucky.

HICKMAN, Ky., April 8.—The business portion of the town was burned on Saturday night. Loss $125,000; insured for $7,000.

The "Great Eastern."

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Great Eastern is advertised to leave this port May 24th for England.

The Illinois.

LASALLE, April 8.—River on stand; 17 feet on bars.

THE CITY.

THE COLORED EXODUS!

Departure of Over One Hundred Fugitives for Canada!

Great Excitement and Moving Scenes!

The United States Marshal and his standing advertisement that he has fully equipped his office in this city with fellows of the right kidney, and is now willing to answer all orders, and catch all runaways, guaranteeing promptness and dispatch in so doing, has created a wonderful state of feeling among our colored citizens, to which we have before referred. In saloons and bar-rooms about town, the zealous Federal officer is praised, but good men and humane men hang their heads, Republicans finding this one consolation in the matter, just this, that the Marshal does well to choose his tools from the party that has always kept blood hounds in leash, ready at the slave-driver's beck and bidding. No Republican has yet, we believe, received an appointment of the Marshal.

There has been an immense state of excitement among the colored people, generally as a class, our most quiet citizens, and the actual presence of numerous slave-hunters in town, and the knowledge that several writs were in officer's hands, has created a perfect stampede among the numerous fugitives resident here. Within the week ending with Sunday last, nearly *three hundred* people of color, from this city, have sought refuge in Canada. We give the above figure on the best authority, as the outside limit, for the reason that the number is greatly exaggerated by rumor, and accounts rife about town.

And, indeed, this is no inconsiderable number to have left one community within a week for a new home and Liberty in the Queen's dominions. Many of them had been for years resident among us, and not a few were comfortably maintaining themselves in vocations useful to community. Some of them had here secured by their industry homes of their own, and were living rebukes on the libel that these people "cannot take care of themselves." But the fate of the Harris family was too marked and too recent, and the Marshal and his assistants, and bogus police officers quite too eager at man-hunting, and so the stampede began. Many were able to pay their own way to a land of Freedom. Still more were aided by the charitable to the means requisite for their transportation to Canadian soil.

All through last week they left in parties of from four to twelve or fifteen, quietly, and without attracting attention. These went by the regular trains, and generally at second class fares. There was however a large share of those for whom an early departure was deemed prudent who were still in town when the week closed. A party of thirty were concealed for several days in the hold of a schooner, whose destination was the other side of the lake, but which was wind-bound in this harbor. Sunday came and found upwards of one hundred pressing and anxious to go, for whose transportation, late in the week, preparations were made in the contract with the Michigan Southern Railroad, to take them through to Detroit in freight, caboose cars, at an average of $2 apiece.

Sunday was made memorable by such an exodus as no city in the United States ever saw before. While the church bells were calling our congregations to praise and prayer, the same was the signal for a great gathering at the Baptist Church on the corner of Buffalo street and Edina Place, most remarkable in its character. The house, a neat structure erected by our colored residents, was densely packed. The services were impressive and deeply affecting. The occasion was to be the farewell of the one hundred and fifteen who were to leave by the train at 6 P. M for Canada. That quarter of the city is largely inhabited by colored residents, on Edina Place and Buffalo street, and these were out in full force. The peculiarly demonstrative characteristics of the race had their full measure of display. They wept, they embraced one another, prayed together, sang together, and passed from house to house, giving words of parting. Many of the better class brought from their homes provisions for the store of these poor pilgrims, many little trinkets and keepsakes were exchanged, and God bless you's and good byes—very like white folk, under similar circumstances, and at Delft Haven it might have been nearly the same, very like indeed.

The Mich. Southern train was to leave at 6 p. m.., the regular passenger train with the four chartered freight cars attached, and with these latter, as the hour of parting drew near the commenced stowing themselves. Each car was supplied with a cask of water and substantial provisions, boiled beef, hams, beans, bread and apples. Some of the party were old, but most of them were young men in their prime, as the class obviously most likely to run the risk of fleeing from slavery. There were quite a number of young families going to save the children from sharing the fate of a slave mother.

One poor woman, for whom writs, it was known, were made out some days since, was brought down on a mattress, on a dray, dangerously ill, but determined to brave all for Freedom. A sick child was conveyed in the arms of its father. The women, many of them, were weeping among the crowd of lookers-on. Quite a number of liberty-loving Germans did not scruple to show their sympathy, and declaim against the whole thing.

The train started, and the poor people were gone, and by this present writing are on Canadian soil, beyond the reach of nigger-hunters. There will scarcely be any difference of opinion in our community as to the propriety of this movement, but the origin and kind of sentiment is widely diverse. While the humane and right-minded will be glad that these are removed beyond the grasp of and collision with an odious law, there will be those of that class who believe that there is something malarious in the presence of free niggers, creating an atmosphere in which pork and beef cannot be cured and packed, and cereals and groceries sold, and these will breathe freer since this hegira, in the removal of so many of the dreaded objects from our midst.

Sixth Ward Patronage.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

I see in the Chicago Wentworth a growl against the manner in which our ward meetings have been held in the Sixth ward. Permit me to state that these ward meetings have been controlled wholly by the citizens, and not by the officers of the Club.

The hall occupied was in a central location, and appeared to be most convenient for the purpose.

The great trouble with Mr. Wentworth is this; there are two or three saloons in the Sixth ward that have been under his personal patronage; now, so far as the people are concerned, they feel willing to do anything to remunerate these favorite saloons of the Mayor's for the frequent large and expensive drinks, and if Mr. Wentworth will name any one of them, the people will most heartily unite to give them an appropriate benefit.

We look upon his attack as one aimed directly at the Republicans of the Sixth ward, with a desire to distract the harmony of the party, and also a personal shot at Mr. Weber, who is one of the hard-working popular Republicans of the ward. SIXTH WARD.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.—*Editors Daily Tribune:* In answer to the questions and the remarkable *critiques* of your correspondent, "Pro Bono Publico," in this morning's paper, I have to say:

1. That any one interested can obtain access to the plan for the improvement of the Court House Square, by applying to J. H. Rees, Esq., Chairman of the County Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

2. That a *critique* upon the pavement of a street before the filling in is completed, would be quite as just, as discriminating and as likely to acquit the writer of a charge of captiousness, as are the critical remarks of your correspondent.

3. That the plan prepared by me and adopted by the Committee above referred to, is based upon no "exploded hobby;" and that if you wish to give your space, and "*Pro Bono Publico*" desires to ventilate his knowledge of precedent and practice in Landscape Gardening, I am ready to enter the lists, and give him a good reason for every part of the plan adopted for the improvement of the Court House Square. "Or any other man."

4. That the "necessity for the improvement" alone induced me to proffer a plan and my services in seeing it properly executed, *gratuitously,* to the Board of Supervisors, provided they would appropriate the money necessary to the work. They have done so, having appropriated $400 for the purpose. All the reward I ask is the commendation of the public when the work is complete, provided *I shall have merited it.*

5. That I will neither be offended at or evade any intelligent well-timed criticism; but I do not regard any criticism *well-timed* or *intelligent* which is made with no knowledge of the entire plan to be wrought out.

Yours truly, JOHN C. URE, *Gardener.*

Chicago, April 8, 1861.

PERSONAL.—John Wright, the well known confectioner, of No. 33 Clark street, and his lady, leave for New York to-morrow, thence to sail per first steamer for England. Mr. W. proposes to remain about three months, during which time his business will go on as usual, without interruption, under the auspices of Mr. E. F. Anderson, everywhere known as an excellent restaurateur. We trust that a pleasant voyage and visit and safe return await Mr. Wright, and a restoration of health to his estimable lady.—*Journal of yesterday.*

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, 9 per yard.
20 Bales Stark Sheetings, 8¾ per yard.
25 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings, 8¾ per yard.
25,000
STARK MILL BAGS.
$24.50 per hundred.
10,000 LEWISTON DO.
$24.00 per hundred.
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hoisery, &c.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

WHOLESALE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
50 Cases
WAMASUTTA PRINTS, 7½ per yard,
IN NEW AND CHOICE STYLES,
And never before sold in this market at less than 8½c.
ALSO—Now receiving from the bankrupt stock of
DEFOUST & ARMSTRONG,
OF NEW YORK,
Over $50,000 worth of Choice and Desirable Goods that will be sold at less than two-thirds the value.
P. PALMER & CO.,
Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Lake st.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT
Is used and recommended by the following well-known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES.
And have volunteered their names as reference, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for the mange upon Dogs, and the Bite of insects upon animals of every description;
James Simonds, Baltimore, Md. | J. D. Walton, New York.
A. Banner, Philadelphia, Pa. | D. Tallman, "
Geo. Wood, Boston, Mass. | Jas. Irving, "
L. A. Hitchcock, " | Wm. Wheelan, "
I. Emerson, " | James Mewson, "
Frank Briggs, " | Samuel McLaughlin, N. Y.
James F. Fullam, " | W. Huntress, "
T. K. Very, " | Ezra White, "
Stephen De Witte, " | James Whelpley, "
Spencer J. Vinal, " | Conklin Carle, Brooklyn, New York.
William Woodruff, " | N. Duryea, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Col. K. Goodwin, " | Dan Mace, Providence, R. I.
Charles C. Henry, " | Samuel Perkins, Manchester, N. H.
C. F. Whitcomb, " | S. Hayes, Natick, Mass.
Joseph Hale, " | Robert Walton, South Reading, Mass.
E. Maynard, " |
N. E. Nims, " |
Dr. Wm. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgeon, Chicago.
SUMNER'S FAMILY LOTION is invaluable for the cure of Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c.
SUMNER'S PILE LOTION is warranted to cure the Piles, Chilblains, &c.
The above Remedies are for sale by O. F. Fuller & Co. and J. H. Reed & Co., also by Druggists generally.
OSGOOD & DOCKRAY Sole Agents for the Northwestern States. Office and Depot, 70 State street, Chicago.

TWO THOUSAND GALLONS
PURE JUICE OF WILD GRAPES,
Prepared expressly for our trade, and warranted perfectly free from all impurities and adulterations.
This Wine is highly recommended by our best Physicians for its
SUPERIOR TONIC PROPERTIES,
while its rich fruity flavor makes it an agreeable medicine for invalids.
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, &c.,
202 Randolph st., Chicago.

DRY WOOD.—Good Dry Beech, and MAPLE.
FOR SALE,
In the Michigan Southern Wood Yard, on Harrison st.
DRY WOOD,
Now landing and for sale, on the Dock.
HICKORY, BEECH and MAPLE,
Sawed, split and delivered. M. D. DOWNS.
North-West End Rush-St. Bridge.

EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE.—We warn all consumers against the highly dangerous compound sold as Kerosene by unscrupulous dealers, and give notice that we have for sale at all times the
PURE KEROSENE AND CARBON OILS
Of the best qualities. GOSS & HOAG,
No. 82 North Clark street.

LOOK AT THIS.—All those afflicted with Piles, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Coughs, Sores, Swellings, Pains, Sore Throats, Stiff Knees, Sore Feet, Pimples on the Face, Ringworms, Cancers, and all running Sores cured or no pay.
HORSES, &c., &c.
WM. B. BROWN,
No. 221 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM.—Those former members who joined under Babcock & Curtis, can hear of something to their advantage by calling at the Gymnasium. Day and Evening Classes will commence on Monday, April 8th, at 11 o'clock, M., and 8 P. M. H. G. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

DISCREDITED ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY
Bought at Highest Prices,
By BELDEN & YOUNG,
Exchange Office, 2½ Clark st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.—CHICAGO, April 5, 1861. NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company, will be held at its office in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors, and transaction of any other business that may be presented. JOHN W. McGENNISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William street, NEW YORK, March 23d, 1861. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M. The Stock Books will be closed on the 8th proximo at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 25th proximo at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Board of Trustees of LIND UNIVERSITY, will be held at their Office, 51 Clark st., Chicago, on Tuesday, April 16th, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the location of the Theological Department. By order, YATES HICKEY, Secretary of the Board.

FOR SALE—5,000 Doz. Hosiery, 5,000 Doz. STAY BINDING, 5,000 gross Boot Webs, 1,000 pieces Bein Webs, 5,000 pieces Girth Webs, 1,000 " Bridle Webs. W. E. CARTER, Manufacturer, Office 196 Lake street, P. O. Box 1646, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
Spring Styles.
Embracing all points necessary to a perfect appearance, and all the details and elegance which improve fitness, comfort and durability.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Howe's Standard Scales.

WESTERN TESTIMONIALS OF
HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES,
GIVEN
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph st.,
Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO, 5th April, 1861.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO.,
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We have had in use at the Chicago Depot one of Howe's R. R. Track Scales, since Jan. 1st, 1860, and are satisfied from the tests we have made, and which were as thorough and careful as we could possibly contrive, that it is accurate and reliable. I have no hesitation in recommending these Scales to others. Yours respectfully, S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.
I was present when the tests spoken of above were made and concur in above recommendation. JAS S. GRIFFITH, General Freight Agent Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

LYONS, Iowa, October 23d, 1860.
TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that we have in constant daily use one of Howe's Improved Standard Scales, "Strong & Ross' Patent," of four tons capacity, and from the fact that its action and accuracy is more sensitive and reliable than is manifested in the Scales of any other maker we have ever before known, we feel that too much cannot be said in favor of its superior merits.
We feel confident that the principles upon which these Scales are constructed, though simple, insures a greater degree of durability, and consequently more reliable and unvarying accuracy, than any other heretofore known to the public, and we take great pleasure in recommending them to the confidence of all who may have occasion to use such an article, fully believing that they are bound to supersede all other scales now known to the public, and to become recognized as THE STANDARD.
Respectfully submitted, MAGILL BROTHERS.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: In reply to your favor of the 4th instant, would say we are well pleased with the working of our ten tons "Howe's Scale," and would cheerfully recommend it as the most accurate, least liable to injury by frost or otherwise, and the cheapest scale in existence. While our neighbors have found it impossible to work their scales at times on account of frost and ice, ours has not been out of repair in the least, and have tested it in various ways, and always found it accurate. We remain very truly yours, &c., LELAND & CO., Per G. W. BROWN.

WHEATLAND, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Illinois:
GENTS: I have one of Howe's Improved Four Ton Scales, in use for three months past, and I find it to be perfectly accurate and correct, and very easy set up in working order. I take pleasure in recommending it to others who may want scales. They are superior to any others I have ever used. Respectfully yours, J. D. FEGAU.

RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I purchased one of Howe's Improved Scales of you about one month since, and have weighed over fifteen hundred loads of corn on them since, and they have never failed to give entire satisfaction. I do most cheerfully recommend them to any one wishing a good scale. Respectfully yours, J. PENFIELD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Illinois:
GENTS: I am satisfied that the "Howe's Scales" are the best in use. Respectfully yours, H. J. RUDISILL.

PRINCETON, Kosciusko Co., Indiana.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have one of Howe's Improved Three Ton Standard Scales in constant use, and it works perfectly satisfactory to myself in every respect. I weigh a great deal on this scale for railroad transportation, and must say that I never saw anything that would compete with it.
I have also one of Howe's Improved Counter Scales in constant use in my store, that works very nice, and I would recommend to any person wishing to purchase a scale that will weigh accurately, to get one of Howe's Improved Standard Scales. D. P. NICHOLS.

PANTON MILLS, Mendota, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: Having used the "Howe (Three Ton Hay) Scale" in connection with our mill, we take pleasure in recommending it to be superior to any scale we have ever used. Respectfully, BLACKSTONE & PANTON.

MENDOTA, Feb. 7, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: I have weighed over 4,000 loads of coal, wheat, corn and oats in the last 30 days, and I think the Howe Scale is the best scale in use. Yours respectfully, WM. CONNELL.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 8, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in attesting to the superior merits of the Howe Scale, having had both a three ton and a six hundred scale in constant use for several months, and can but speak in the highest terms of their accuracy and principle of construction. I am very truly yours, S. NILES.

KANEVILLE, Ill., Feb 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I have given the Howe Hay Scale you sold me, nearly six months trial in weighing heavy and light drafts, and am convinced that it is perfect in durability and precision. Yours respectfully, B. A. COY.

PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 8, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: We have had a set of Howe's Four Ton Scales in constant use for the past six months, and find them accurate in every instance, and we are perfectly satisfied that they are the best scales in use. The small counter scale gives perfect satisfaction. Yours, etc., RUSSELL, BABCOCK & BRO.

OFFICE OF T. & H. SMITH & Co., Pekin, Ill.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Illinois:
Having now in constant use one of Mr Howe's Improved Four Ton Scales, and finding it to weigh very correctly, and for its simplicity, less liable to get out of repair, we cheerfully recommend it to the public. T. & H. SMITH & CO.

IVESDALE, Piatt Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1861.
MR. DICKERSON:
SIR: This is to certify that I have been using one of MR. HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES and can say to those that are in want of a scale that they can find in these an article that is well made, and that they far excel anything that I ever saw for accuracy and durability. They require no pit, and they are as easily moved from place to place as a little or no inconvenience. I find they are doing the preference to all others wherever they have been introduced.
I most heartily recommend them to all in want of scales.
Yours, most respectfully, WM. H. JOHNSON.

We would also refer to the following parties, who are using different varieties of the Howe's Scales:
JEWETT & BUTLER, Chicago, Illinois.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
C. H. MCCORMICK & BRO., Chicago, Illinois.
G. L. DUNLAP, Esq., Supt. N. W. R. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., Chicago, Illinois.
S. ALDEN ON, Esq., Council Hill, Illinois.
TANNER & FREDERICK, Paxton, Illinois.
WORCESTER, BRAYTON & Co., Momence, Illinois.
M. S. HARLEY, Esq., Abingdon, Illinois.
FULLER & GARDNER, Abingdon, Illinois.
MARVIN DIMICK, Esq., Ottawa, Illinois.
GEORGE KLINE, Esq., Areola, Illinois.
J. F. PARSONS, Esq., Peru, Illinois.
T. & H. SMITH, Pekin, Illinois.
H. ELDRIDGE, Esq., Dwight, Illinois.
MARK CARLEY, Esq., Urbana, Illinois.
L. CHAPIN, Esq., Mattoon, Illinois.
ROBERT TIMMONS, South Macon, Illinois.
POPHAM & CORCORAN, Warsaw, Indiana.
J. ARNOLD & Co., Springfield, Indiana.
F. HOAGLAND & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
JOHN ORFF, Esq., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
J. W. SMITH, Esq., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
MERRIAM, RICE & HOW, Logansport, Indiana.
CHARLES LEY, Esq., Logansport, Indiana.
F. S. HACKLEY, Esq., Peru, Indiana.
ROSS & DORAGHTY, Peru, Indiana.
LEVI BRUNER, Esq., Wabash, Indiana.
STRICKLAND & BRIGLAND, Richmond, Indiana.
BEARD, STARR & Co., Richmond, Indiana.
B. W. MYERS, Esq., La Porte, Indiana.
GEO. F. JONES, Esq., Elkhart, Indiana.
MCDONALD, BRO. & Co., Attica, Indiana.
C. BIGELOW, Esq., President of Ripon and Wolf River Railroad Co., Ripon, Wisconsin.
P. KANE & SON, American House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
THOMAS SEVERN, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.
C. C. GILMAN, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.
W. J. ACKLEY, Esq., Waterloo, Iowa.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. S. TODD, Esq., Birmingham, Iowa.
ROBERT R. BIRGE, Peoria, Marshall County, Iowa.
JOHN H. PARSONS, Parsonville, Iowa.

It having been extensively circulated that all scales are imitations of Fairbanks', and that those of their manufacture are the great stand rd, we would state that the HOWE SCALE is now, from its extensive use and its acknowledged accuracy, the standard scale of the Union, and that it has become the test of merit with all others. The Howe Scale took two premiums over the Fairbanks in THEIR OWN STATE, (Vermont) one at Montpelier and one at Burlington. We also received the gold medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Institution, held at Boston, in 1860. We have exhibited in various fairs where the Messrs. Fairbanks have NEGLECTED to meet us. We claim our scale to be the Standard Scale of the country, and are ready and willing at any time to test their respective merits with Messrs. Fairbanks.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
Claim the following advantages—Receive the Wear, Tear and Friction on Chilled Iron Balls. Have no Check Rods. Will Weigh when Out of Level. Very Compact and easily Transported. The Large Scales Require No Pit. Can be set up with perfect directions. No Jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scale. Cost of construction less than any other scale.
The public are invited to examine references and a large stock of scales, also a Railroad Track and a four ton Hay, Coal and Cattle scale, set up on the floor and Working on Balls, which can be easily taken apart and set up again, to show its wonderful simplicity.
Have been awarded numerous first class premiums by County and State Fairs, some of which are the following:
NEW YORK STATE FAIR.
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, PHILADELPHIA.
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.
VERMONT STATE FAIR.
UNITED STATES FAIR.
CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 1860.
STATE FAIR, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., 1860.
VERMONT STATE FAIR, 3 years in succession, 1860.
N. Y. STATE FAIR, (Portable Scales), ELMIRA, 1860.
ERIE COUNTY FAIR, BUFFALO, 1860.
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, MADISON, 1860.
OHIO STATE FAIR, 1860.
MAINE STATE FAIR, 1860.
MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, 1860.
Call and examine Scales of all varieties and sizes, also a Four Ton Scale, set up on the floor, working on balls.
These Scales are not only Warranted to be Accurate and Durable, but are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or they will be taken back without charge.
FOR SALE BY
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
Nos. 199 and 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

MURPHY & BOYD, Machinists and Engineers, and manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Marine Engines and Machinery, Printing Presses, and to the erection of new machinery.
We invite special attention to our New Engines, the construction of which is superior, and friction less than ordinary engines, and from the durability of their make they are warranted to be the best. [illegible] are particularly adapted to Printing Press Work. [illegible]

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.
W. R. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side,
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER
—AND—
SEPARATOR,
L. A. BEEBE,
PROPRIETOR,
Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois.
This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will
SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG
From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day.
Price from $100 to $175, according to style.
All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

CAUTION.—Whereas, GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from their shop to that of N. S. Bouton, most villainously and wrongfully misrepresented me, and advertised to sell my Corn Sheller and Separator under the style of Reading's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator, I hereby caution and warn all persons from purchasing said Machines of them, as they have no right to manufacture or sell them, and all persons infringing upon the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
To Coopers!
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and World, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will prove the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use.
DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $15 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machine has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the market.
Don't spend at for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 2700. W. H. DOANE.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE.
1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger.
Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861.
Francis Wilkin and Joseph J. Whiting vs. Peter Cornell, Helen G. Cornell, William R. Loveday, [illegible]
[illegible]
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Complainants' Solicitors.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a special writ venditioni exponas issued out of and under the seal of said Court, dated the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1861, to me directed in favor of the [illegible] Transportation Company, and against the steamboat Wenona, her engines, machinery, apparel and furniture, I shall expose the said steamboat, her engines, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture to public sale, where she now lies at Peoria, in said district, to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 186[illegible], at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.
J. R. JONES, U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, By GEO. L. WEBB, Deputy.
Chicago, April 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S. Adolph Tackle vs. Julius Wolff, Caleb O. Baisted and William E. [illegible]. In the Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery.
Public notice is hereby given that I, Hiram F. Mather, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day in obedience to the order of a decree of said Court [illegible] entered in the above entitled cause, [illegible] named defendant Wolff, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, the following described lot with the building thereon, situate in said County of Cook, to wit: [illegible] twenty-nine, in Ogden's Addition to Chicago, and building thereon. HIRAM F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
KING, SCOTT & WILSON, Solicitors for Petitioner.
Dated, Chicago, March 16, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—S.S. Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Nathan C. Platt, President of the Artisans Bank, vs. Stephen A. Douglas, Adele Douglas and August Belmont.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—[illegible]
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, March 28th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1861. Tristram Campbell and Frank W. [illegible] vs. Gideon D. Gilford, George F. Gifford, F. W. Pitkin and Samuel M. Richards.—In Chancery.
[illegible]
WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jeanne Atkins, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1859, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust, conveying the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory Note therein [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLES A. GILBERT, Trustee.
Chicago, March 28th, 1861.